The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,244 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M.L.	COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B.L.	BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
P.L.	BENGAL	4300	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M.L.	PEKIN	3901	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M.L.	MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M.L.	SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
					Tuesday
†	ASSAM	3078	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and Gibraltar, London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

‡ Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to Steamer for Brindisi and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
VENETIA	2726	450	F. Cole	2nd Mar.
TANJORE	2263	450	C. Fraser	24th Mar.

or other steamers.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 600, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA	10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	31st ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	680	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA ..... A. Trobitz ..... 25th March.
MEDUSA ..... A. Sbutega ..... 1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	11th March. 1888

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Nasseon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kdwley	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3900	S. Beer	20th ,, ,,
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	P. C. Crockatt	11th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 672 tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd March, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 5th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 2nd March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Huzara 2078 ,, ,, on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ,, on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th February, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	3rd Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Harris	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th ,,
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	33[illegible]	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	[illegible]	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall	3813	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3132	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	27th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	5100	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	—	4000	550	30th ,,

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light through saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood, it is invaluable.

Price, per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

TO hand, a large collection of ANTIQUE and ÆSHETIC DADOS for Wall, Palangposh, Foolkaries, Rampore Chudders, &c.

Cheapest House for Indian Jewellery and Works of Indian Manufacture. Inspection solicited. Price list free.

HURJIMULL & Co.,
RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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THIS important branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India, and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS.

For Plates.	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12.
Treacher's Square Long Focus Camera, Latest Pattern.	Rs. 175.	Rs. 230.	Rs. 265.	Rs. 320.	—
,, Square Bellows Body Camera ...	—	—	Rs. 154.	Rs. 210.	Rs. 260.
,, Portable Landscape Cameras ...	Rs. 115.	Rs. 180.	Rs. 220.	—	—
,, Improved Universal ,, ...	—	Rs. 125.	Rs. 145.	—	—
Spare Slides for ,, ,, ...	—	Rs. 32.	Rs. 40.	—	—

Complete Dry Plate Kit for out-door use.

Complete dry plate kit, 4½ by 3½.....Rs. 160 | Complete dry plate kit, 8½ by 6½.....Rs. 265
Do. do. 6½ by 4½..... ,, 200 | Do. do. 10 by 8 ..... ,, 375

AMATEUR'S COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

The A. B. C. Set—comprising Camera with double dark slide Lens, Stand, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c. Packed in cardboard box.

For Plates 4½ by 3½.....Rs. 50. Printing set for same Rs. 25.

The Oxford Set—complete with Camera, two double dark slides Lens, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c.

For Plates 6½ by 4½.....Rs. 140. Printing set for same Rs. 34.

DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

Size...	4½ by 3½	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10
Thomas's Pall Mall Extra Rapid.....Price per doz. Rs.	1-4	2-8	4-12	7-4	12-8
Marion's Britannia Extra Rapid.....Price per doz. Rs.	1-5	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0
Wratten and Wainwright's Instantaneous.....Price per doz. Rs.	1-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Net Per doz. Rs.		Net Per doz. Rs.
24 ...	Thomson and Taylor's OLD SCOTCH ... Whisky ...	24

Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay.

24 ...	Thomson and Taylor's OLD SCOTCH ... Whisky ...	24

Is rich, mellow, and soft to the palate.

24 ...	Thomson and Taylor's OLD SCOTCH ... Whisky ...	24

Is a genuine and wholesome spirit.

24 ...	Thomson and Taylor's OLD SCOTCH ... Whisky ...	24

Is recommended to all those who appreciate "a really good Whisky Peg."

24 ...	Thomson and Taylor's OLD SCOTCH ... Whisky ...	24

Is always of uniform quality.

24 ...	Thomson and Taylor's OLD SCOTCH ... Whisky ...	24

Can be supplied to wholesale dealers, Messes, Clubs, and other large consumers to whom special rates for large quantities will be given on application to

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
GREAT SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.
MRS. LAKE'S ENTIRE STOCK WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
MRS. LAKE
MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

Black Dress Silks and Satins.
Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
Coloured Flannels and Serges.
White and Cream figured Muslins.
Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
White and Cream Piece Laces.
Black Silk Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Coloured Indian Muslins and Lawns.
Coloured Tulles for Ball Dresses.
Coloured Spotted Crepés, etc., etc.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich White Silks and Satins.
Rich White Moires and Brooches.
Bridal Wreathes and Flowers.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Hose, Corsets.
White Dress Tulles and Nets.
White Laces, Flouncings, and Edgings.
White China Crépes and Indian Muslin, etc.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.
French Flowers and Velvet Leaves.
White Black and Coloured Feathers.
Aigrettes, Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Ribbons and Laces in all Widths.
Boys' Sailor Hats and Collars.
Ladies' Black and White Silk Hose.
White and Black Boots and Shoes.
French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs.
Infants' Cloaks, Hoods, and Pellisses.
White and Coloured Swiss Embroideries.
Novelties of every Description, etc.

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Rich Black Silks, Satin, Merveilleaux, etc.
Black Cashmere, Nuns Veilings, Llama.
Black, White and Grey Striped Zephyrs.
Black Jet Evening Bodices.
Black Crépes, Beaded Laces, and Edgings.
Black Dress Tulles and Nets.
Black Ribbons, Chenille, & Jet Ornaments, etc

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MAISON DE MODES, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

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Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

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A LARGE SHIPMENT JUST to HAND in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. Bottles.

Comprising the following favourite Sweet Perfumes :—

WHITE ROSE	FORGET-ME-NOT
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JASMIN	OPOPONAX
WOOD VIOLET	SWEET BRIAR
JOCKEY CLUB	MIGNONETTE

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

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A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

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A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

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MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
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BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

an edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo, containing over 403 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

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COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions attended to. Buying and selling of horses will meet over by at Bandra. Horses broken in pair and double harness. Good Syces, Rs. 10; double Rs. 15. The Horses are daily exercised under the management of a thoroughly practical [illegible] and every class of [illegible]

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LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS,) in boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 2-4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing 25 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Rs. 1 4 per box.
" " 50 " " " 2 6 "
" " 100 " " " 4 8 "

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.

In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes .....at Re. 1 8 per box.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALBERT BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE, FORT.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

AMATEUR PEFORMANCE.
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1888.
IN AID OF THE
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE NEW LECTURE HALL BUILDING FUND.
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
An original Comedy in three acts
BY
HENRY J. BYRON.
CHARACTERS.

Mr. Horace Mervyn (A Country Gentlemen) .....Mr. H. O'Connor.
Tom Gilroy (his Cousin at the bar).Mr. Dallas Brooks.
Sir Archibald Drellincourt (a philanthropist) .....Mr. Edwards.
Major Billiter (on half pay) .....Mr. Alfred King.
Ernest (Mervyn's nephew) .....Mr. Mackeson.
Coppinger (from the Casino) .....Mr. Tracy Travers.
Muggles (Mervyn's Confidential Servant) .....Mr. G. Grant Craig.
Emily Mervyn (a young Cousin of Mr. Mervyn's) .....Miss Fischer.
Fanny Smith (her old school-fellow) .....Miss Brooks.
Miss Prescilla (Mervin's sister) ...Miss King.
Darbyshire (her maid) .....Miss Maude Fischer.

Acts I. and II.—Drawing-room in Mr. Mervyn's Country House.
Act III.—Library in Mr. Mervyn's Country House.
Time.—The present day.
Seats may be reserved at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Price Rs. 2.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th Feb., 1888.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.

Have the pleasure to intimate to their CONSTITUENTS AND THE PUBLIC that they have opened a BRANCH at
BYCULLA BRIDGE,
BOMBAY.
(Opposite the Railway Station.)

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared by experienced men.
TOILET REQUISITES of every description.
PROVISIONS AND STORES of the most recent importation.
TEAS, the choicest growth, from the most celebrated plantation.
WINES AND SPIRITS, from the most noted producers.
ÆRATED WATERS—"Crisp" Superior, Pure and Sparkling.

ALSO

GLASS and CROCKERY, STOVES, CUTLERY and HOUSEHOLD NECESSARIES of every description, TRAVELLERS' and VOYAGERS' Requisites and CAMP FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE, STATIONERY in great variety, GYMKHANA KIT, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, and a choice collection of FANCY and PRESENTATION ARTICLES.
Any article not found in Stock will be procured from the FORT at short notice.
We trust this will obviate the inconvenience so often complained of by our friends residing in that neighbourhood of having to send all the way to our FORT Establishment in the
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.
(Opposite the Bombay Club.)

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
POONA AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,

AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.
A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new single-seated light LANDAULETTE, by Simpson, of Madras, the property of a gentleman.
A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.
A second-hand English-built PONY-CART, in good order.
A second-hand single-seated English BROUGHAM, the property of J. Macpherson, Esq., proceeded to England.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.
SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.
Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.
A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.
A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.
Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.
Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and, silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet, 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Wholesale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by
BENN. ASHLEY & Co.. Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN BOMBAY.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on a day to be hereafter fixed (unless a suitable offer be previously obtained by private contract) by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Official Assignee as the Assignee of the estate and effects of James Donald, of Bombay, the whole of the valuable property known as Ripon Iron Works, situate at Frere Road, Bombay, with all the machinery and fittings used in connection therewith.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Solicitors to the Mortgagee.
TOBIN & ROUGHTON.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 35 per share, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, is declared payable at the registered office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on and after MONDAY, the 5th proximo, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 18th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.
By order of the Board.
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 29th February, 1888.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for about six or seven months, a very Desirable Commodious Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the present Residence of Right Revd. Myline, Lord Bishop of Bombay. Rent very moderate.
For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER. Salary, Rs. 40, a month, with board and lodging and livery. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to a pensioned soldier. No one need apply who cannot produce satisfactory certificates of strict sobriety, honesty, intelligence, and activity. Apply in the first instance by letter only and with copies of certificates, which will not be returned. State age and whether married or single. Applications will be received up to the 11th of March.
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1888-89.
By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Offices, 29th Feb., 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, called for FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, motions will be proposed by Thomas Blaney, Esq. (1). That, in no case shall the opinion of Solicitors or of Counsel be called for on behalf of the Municipality, without the previous consent of the Corporation or the Town Council being obtained." (2). That the Chairman of the Corporation be asked to state what effect has been given to the Resolution of the Corporation No. 215, dated the 9th of May, 1887.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Office, Feb. 29, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF BLUE BASALT STONES, CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S BOOKS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st instant, 1888, at 2 p.m. at the Executive Engineer Presidency Store-yard on the Esplanade, consisting of a large quantity of blue basalt stones; copies of Captain Marryat's book, pickaxes, powras, bamboo chicks, buckets, iron chattics, spanners, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st March, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SOOTAR CHAWL, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Jamiatram Tooljaram, the executor of the last will and testament of the date Vizbhoocandas Narandas, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned valuable landed property, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the Public Street, called Sootar Chawl, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 31, and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 153, and new survey No. 1873, and bounded as follows: On the East by the passage leading to Juma Musjid; on the West by the property of Ruttanchund Laljee; on the North by the said public street, called Sootar Chawl; and on the South by the Juma Musjid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong pony-cart, with a fast trotting grey pony.
1 handsome strong Madras-built mail-phaeton.
1 powerful chestnut Arab horse, 14-3, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong chestnut Arab horse, 14-3, 7 years old, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong 4-seated open carriage in first-rate order.
The property of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.
1 chestnut gelding, 14-3, trained cavalry trooper.
1 bay gult Arab, 14-1, trained cavalry trooper and steady in single harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Jamshed Hall," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Hon. P. M. Mehta's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved teakwood and blackwood substantial made household furniture of the latest design, covered with rich plush and tapestry, specially made to order for H. H. the Gaekwar, very rich crockery and glassware, superb platedware, very rich and handsome Japanese, Kanga and Satsama vases, real Persian velvet and Brussels carpets of the first quality, very handsome 12 and 36 lights Bohemian glass chandeliers, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, first rate oleographs and oil paintings, superb brass bedsteads, very handsome almyras of exquisite design, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Just landed ex s.s. "Riversdale."
1 handsome strong canoe-shaped landau, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 1st March, 1888.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if uncheckED become very unsightly wounds. In the AILMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5 0	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality	1 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
'MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	"
FRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
'QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
'SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
'SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
'ASPLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

TILHAR PAINTED WARE.

THE undersigned is prepared to fill orders for Tilhar Painted and Ornamented Ware,—Teapoys, Brackets, Tables, Milking, Stools, Tea Caddys, Music Racks, &c. Also Painted Brass Placques. Just the things for an Indian Drawing-room or for presents to friends at home.
Price List on application.
L. L. HAUSER.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The fifth ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th, March, 1888, at 4-30 p.m.
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st Dec., 1887.
To declare a dividend, and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th March, 1888 (both days inclusive).

THE QUEEN SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per share (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, is declared PAYABLE at the Company's Registered Office on and after MONDAY, the 5th March, 1888, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February 1888.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per whole share and Rs. 30 per half share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Company's Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 6th inst. on presentation of share certificates.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th February, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS which may be contracted by their MESSMAN HUSANALLY ABDOOLALLY.
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Mess Presdt. 2nd Gloucestershire Regt.
Colaba, 27th February, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the execution of certain works at MAHALUXMEE SUBSIDIARY BATTERY.
2. Full particulars, together with forms of tenders, may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
3. Sealed Tenders will be received up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, 5th March, 1888.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Colaba, 25th Feb. 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE at the Hubli, Poona, and Bangalore Store Depots, during the year commencing 1st April, 1888.
Specifications and Forms of tender for each Depôt can be obtained from the store-keeper, Hubli.
Tender's must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than WEDNESDAY, March 21st, and the covers should be headed "Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For any further information apply to the Superintendent, Hubli.
J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 25th February, 1888.

TO BE LET, furnished, an upperstoreyed Bungalow, on Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, for about four months, from 1st April next. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

MATHERAN.

THE following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for the ENSUING HOT SEASON:—

	Rs.
Paradise Lodge	800
The Hermitage	700
Walker's Bungalow	600
Scott's Bungalow	800
The Chalet	600
Rose Cottage	600
Terrace Cottage	500
Forest Lodge	400
Bee Hive	400
Ewart Lodge	400
Keepsake	400
Coxon's Bungalow	400
Maria Cottage	350
Robertson's Bungalow	800
Spring Wood	600
Folly	600
Wilderness	500
Bella Vista	600
Mary Lodge	500
Arnould's Lodge	350
Forest wood or old Telegraph Office	300
Barr Cottage	300
Wadia Lodge	600

For further particulars such as plans and lists of Furniture, &c., &c. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
House Agent.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M8,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

Patronized by H. R. H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia.
THE
ROYAL HOTELL
LUCKNOW

Had last cold season the following illustrious Visitors:—

1. H. R. H. The Prince Fred. Leopold of Prussia; H.E. Count Kanitz; Baron Ren Niskisch.
2. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery; Mr. Fergusson, M.P.
3. Their Graces The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, and Lady Alice Montague.
4. Lord and Lady Wynford; Sir A. Fairbairn.
5. The Earl of Fife; Newton Agol, Esq.
6. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.
7. The Earl of Buckinghamshire & Capt. Sinclair.
8. The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford and Lord Tarbat.

The Royal Hotel is the Principal Hotel in the town, and is the only double Storeyed House. The Proprietor spares neither time, trouble, or expense to render his Hotel all that can be desired, and he has so far succeeded that the families of several Military and Civil Officers of the highest rank who spend only a portion of the year in Lucknow, invariably year after year patronize his Hotel in preference to enjoying Homes, A success that the Proprietor of the Royal Hotel thinks his Hotel alone shares.
Decent Stabling and Nice Garden. Cuisine equal to any in India. The whole establishment conducted on thorough European principles.
Apply to D. K. MASTERS, Manager.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
&c. 3 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.
Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to
GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSENE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1887	£200,690
" 1885	£388,156
" 1886	£950,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,357,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,573,299	5	1
1876	£3,192,560	1	11	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The BRECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.
Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungaiows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the intelligence of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year (extra) postage.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customer without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Man

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Marine Battalion "At Home."
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Distribution of prizes, Elphinstone High School, by Lord Reay.
Volunteer Sports at Bandora.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—D. Balduino (s), from Genoa ; Arora (s), Cardiff ; and Goalpara (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Victoria (s), from Liverpool ; and Broomhaugh (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Olympia (s), for Elephant Point ; Iran (s), Antwerp ; Hindoo (s), Catch Mandvie ; Lalpoora (s), Galle ; and Sirsa (s), Calcutta.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at 6-23 p.m. to-day.

MARINE BATTALION "AT HOME."—We have made a mistake in our issue yesterday regarding the Marine Battalion "At Home." It should have been for the 1st March and not yesterday.

LODGE "ISLAM."—At the installation meeting at Lodge "Islam," the member who was appointed and invested as Junior Deacon was Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Mistree, and not Mr. Mulky Baboomeya.

BANDORA LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB.—A paper will be read this afternoon by Dr. DeMonte on "The Importance of Physical Exercise." The chair will be taken at 6-30 p.m. by Frank Chalk, Esq. No admission cards required.

ACCIDENTAL BURNS.—An Eranee Parsee, named Rustoo Khodadad, aged about 40 years, was, on Tuesday night last, admitted into the J. J. Hospital suffering from burns about his body, alleged to have been caused by his clothes having caught fire by his falling over a lamp while in a fit.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Shaik Ebrahim Cassum, servant to a Syrang named Mahomed Hoosein, of Baba Dhubboo Street, was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. P. Ryan charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 114-6-0, the property of his master, on the 16th November last. The accused, it appeared, was entrusted by the complainant, Mahomed Hoosein, with a bill for Rs. 114-6-0 for wages due to workmen, and was asked to receive the amount from Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co. The accused presented the bill and received the amount, with which he absconded. A warrant of arrest was obtained from the Magistrate and the accused was arrested on the 31st January. Pleading guilty to the charge he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GAMBLING CASE.—A short time ago, we reported that Inspector J. W. Collett and the European Constables of the Cantonment Police had captured a gang of twelve gamblers near Parvati, and that the case had been postponed pending enquiries as to whether the place in which they were caught was within three miles of a Railway station. It was subsequently proved that the spot was well within a radius of three miles from the G.I.P.R. station ; but on the case coming again before the City Mamlatdar, the men pleaded that having already been let off twice by the police, they thought they had a right to gamble in that place and had no intention of breaking the law. On this plea, that their mistake was one *de facto* and not *de jure*, the presiding Magistrate dismissed the prisoners, and ordered their release. Nearly all the prisoners were old offenders, and had been previously convicted.—*Deccan Herald.*

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of a woman was found lying in a field situated along the old Hubli Road, near Dharwar. From the marks of violence on the body the woman was evidently murdered for her ornaments, which have been missed.—*Ibid.*

MURDER BY A TAILOR.—We learn from Ahmednagar that a tailor murdered a barber's boy, aged four years, by throwing him into a well. The cause of the murder was sixteen rupees worth of ornaments which were on the person of the unfortunate victim.—*Ibid.*

HEAVY RAINS.—Heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightening, fell in Dhulia, Khandesh, on the 22nd ult, causing considerable damage to the Rabi crops.—*Ibid.*

THE BOMBAY SAW-MILLS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this above company was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Gate Fort, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, the chairman of the company, presiding.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors beg to submit the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 31st July last, and they greatly regret that the expectations formed in the early part of the year have not been realized. The favourable anticipation of the new manager, by which the board were then guided, proved to be of far too sanguine a character, and the wastage and loss in cutting timber have gone on increasing owing to the low quality of the teak with which the market is supplied. This question of quality and the competion which has existed with hand-sawyers have been the two main causes which have prevented the company from doing a profitable business of late years and, having to work with borrowed capital, has also proved very prejudicial and most expensive. A scheme is now under consideration and will shortly be submitted for improving the financial position of the concern, and if the shareholders will only assist the board in their efforts, it will be the means of securing a return of the prosperity which the company formerly enjoyed. John Roberts and Co.'s Branch has yielded a satisfactory profit as usual.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, re-electing Mr. W. M. Macaulay as a director, and re-appointing Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter and Dwarkadass Odhowjee as auditor of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

The usual votes of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

155-87—Jefferson, B and D—L A Wallace and others vs Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne, G and S and Mirza H K—Part heard.
157-87—Jefferson, B and D—The Bombay Co vs Shivram Purshotum Vias and others—Payne G and S—and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
For judgment on motion.

37-88—Payne G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs The B I S N Co and others—Graigie L and O, and Hore C and B.
For consent decree.
364-87—Hore C and B—Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele vs C A Turner and others—In person—Jefferson B and D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
288-85—A F Turner—Raj Mahomed Peermohamed vs Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
326-87—Pestonji and R—Bunjorji Framji Lalee and another vs Lalji Dungersy and others—Tyabji and D—In person.
49-86—Little, S F and N—Gokuldas vs Damodher Gookuldas and another—Jefferson, B and D
69-87—Winter and B—Gopalrao Laximon vs The The Hon the Advocate-General and another—Hore, C and B.
391-87—Hore, C and B—Motilal Saduram vs The G I P Railway Co—Little, S F and N.
290-87—Little S F and N—Jehangir Hormusji vs R P Nixon and others—Winter B and B.
157-87—Khunderao M—Ganga Vishnu Shrikisan and others vs Moreshwar Bapuji Hegiste and others—Macfarlane E and H.
363-87—Bomonji and H—Madan Jaganuath vs Heerji Hansraj—Mansuklal and D.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice JARDINE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

498-87—In person,—(a pauper)—Bala Rowji Palkar vs. Kondaji Beherapa Mahajun—In person.
499-87—In person—(a pauper)—Hormusji Sorabji Sassoori *alias* Shroff vs. Jamsetji Edulji *alias* J. B. Shroff.—In person.
515-87—Mirza H K—J C Lisboa vs Dhunjibhai Cowasji Oomrigur—Little S F and N.
519-87—Ardesir H and D—Pestonji Nusserwanji Wadia vs Bapooji Framji and others—Craigie L and O.
414-87—Little S F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Tobin R R and J G.
352-87—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai and others vs Haji Sidick Allana and others—Mirza H K.
300-87—Jefferson B and D—Gangjibhai Poonja vs Goolam Mohidin Akarvalay—Tobin and R.
437-86—Winter B and B—M Gronberg vs Rane de St Quentin—Little, S F and N.
439-86—Jefferson B and D—Dolatrai Achratlal vs Mohanlal Bechardas—Bicknell and K.

THE EXEMPTION OF A SANITARIUM FROM RATES.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY yesterday delivered his decision on the appeal of the trustees of the Merwaun Baugh against a Municipal assessment of Rs. 1,200 a year. Mr. Crawford appeared for the respondent and Mr. Craigie represented the appellant. His Honour said : The appellant claims exemption from the consolidated rates under the provisions of section 77 of the Municipal Act on the ground that the whole of the Sanitarium, including the chairman's residence, is "exclusively occupied for charitable purposes" within the meaning of that section. Mr. Craigie has urged for the appellant that the building is exclusively occupied for the charitable purposes specified in the original trust deed, which has been put in in evidence, and, secondly, that the chairman's residence is specially referred to in the trust deed and forms an integral portion of the building, and is occupied solely for the *bona fide* superintendence and management of the Sanitarium. Thirdly, that in construing the provisions of section 77 of the Municipal Act no tax or rate ought to be imposed, unless it was quite clear from the words of the Act that the Legislature intended to impose it. On this point Mr. Craigie referred to the case of Dullabh Shivlal *vs.* Hope *et al*, reported in Volume VIII., Bombay High Court Reports, C. J., page 213. Mr. Crawford has urged, in reply, for the Municipal Commissioner.—(1) That claims to exemption from Municipal rates must be construed strictly and in general accordance with the English precedents on the subject of the Law of Rating to the Poor Rate. My attention has been specially referred to the principles and cases quoted in Balfour Browne's "Law of Rating" (1875) pp. 309, 310, and 428, and to "Rosher on Rating" (1883) pp. 31, 71, and 82. (2) That the chairman's residence was properly rateable, because it was not essential to the charity that he should permanently reside there. (3) That the appellant's occupation of the premises was a beneficial occupation for his own profit and convenience, and that the duties of the chairman could be well performed without a permanent residence. That as a matter of fact the chairman had not resided in the Sanitarium for many years, and that by now residing there appellant escaped house rent and other expenses. As regards the interpretation of the term "exclusively" in section 77 of the Municipal Act my attention has been specially called to pp. 31 and 32 of "Rosher on Rating" and to the remarks therein made re Oxford Poor Rate. In the case of the Botanic Gardens at Oxford the residences of the Professor of Botany, the gardener and the porter were held rateable separately, while not affecting the exemption of the garden itself. On the analogy of this case it is said the residence of the manager might be assessed whilst the rest of the Sanitarium would be exempt.

Mr. Craigie contended in reply that acts imposing taxation must be construed strictly and in favour of the subject, on the principles laid down in the Surat case already quoted, and at pp. 453 and 450 of Balfour Brown's Law of Rating that the Oxford Poor Rate levied under the English Act was not analagous to the Indian Municipal rate, and that the question of exclusive occupation should be construed on the general principles laid down in the cases of Queen *vs.* Parish of St. Martin's, L. R. 2. Q. B., p. 493 ; Queen *vs.* Shepperd, 1 Q. B. Reports, p. 107 ; and Queen *vs.* Justice of Worcestershire, 11 Adolphus and Ellis Reports Q. B. 1841, p. 57.

The question for decision is whether the building, known as the Merwan Baugh or Panday Sanitarium, is or is not exclusively occupied for charitable purposes within the meaning of section 77 of the Municipal Act. If it be exclusively occupied for such purposes the whole Sanitarium would be exempt from consolidated rate under the section quoted. If it be not exclusively occupied for such purposes the whole building, or sweat any rate the portion not occupied as aforesaid would apparently be subject to the rate. In assessing a portion of the building it would seem that the terms buildings in section 77 is considered by the Municipal authorities to include portions of buildings. The present proceedings show that a portion of the buildings, the chairman's private rooms are considered by the Commissioner to be not exclusively occupied for charitable purposes. He has therefore ordered them to be assessed at Rs. 1,200 per annum from the 3rd June 1887. If, however, these rooms are now liable to assessment on the ground that their occupation is not essential to the charity they have apparently been so liable since they were first built, they form an integral portion of the Sanitarium and have been occupied at intervals for purposes of the charity ever since. The only change that has taken place is that whereas the rooms were hitherto only temporarily used, now they are permanently occupied for the purposes for which they were built. Mr. Crawford admits that a mistake has been made in not observing the former duties. The trustees of the Sanitarium might possibly have been entitled to a refund under section 82 for the time that the rooms were vacant, but we think that they ought to have been assessed from the first. If these rooms were really liable to assessment from the first the fact that they have been hitherto treated as exempt strikes me as of some significance. They may, indeed, have been so treated through oversight, but it is equally probable that they were really exempted from assessment because they were considered to be *prima facie* covered by the terms of section 77. Whatever the real reason was, I think the appellant may fairly appeal to the fact that these rooms have been hitherto exempt from rates as a ground for continuing the exemption in the absence of clear proof of liability. Mr. Crawford has laid great tress on the fact that it is not essential that the chairman should permanently reside there, and that in fact, the charge has been heretofore managed without a permanent resident chairman. Admitting for argument that the presence of a permanently resident manager was not essential for the purposes of the charity the fact remains that the trustees of the Merwaun Baugh have constructed permanent quarters for a resident manager and have made special provision in the trust deed for his occupation of the premises. Under these circumstances the only question for consideration seems to be whether the quarters so occupied are *bona fide* occupied for the purpose of the charity or not. On the evidence before me I can see no ground whatever for thinking either that the chairman's quarters are not occupied for the purposes of the charity or that any attempt is being made to take unfair advantage of the exemption contemplated in section. 77. It is true, of course in a certain sense, that the chairman's occupation of the permanent quarters in the Merwaun Baugh is a beneficial occupation, but there is nothing in the trust deed to indicate that such beneficial occupation is contrary to the intention of the founder. The only stipulation is that he shall not be at liberty to let or derive any income from the portion so set apart for him. If the mere permanent occupation of these premises be considered as a ground for subjecting them to assessment, it would seem that one of the main objects of the trust deed is liable to be defeated. Special provision appears to have been made in the trust deed to obviate the risk of any question being raised regarding the nature of the chairman's occupation. If the chairman's quarters can be subjected to assessment on the ground that the occupation of them is not considered to be necessary for the purposes of the charity, other portions of the buildings might apparently at any time be similarly challenged and their exemption would in each case practically depend on the view that might be entertained by the Municipal authorities regarding their necessity for the purposes of the charity. The necessity of providing chairman's quarters and all other accommodation in the Sanitarium was in my opinion a matter for the consideration of the trustees only, and when they have made formal provision in the trust deed for providing certain accommodation for the purposes of the charity, it is not apparently opened to the Municipal authorities to assess this accommodation on the ground that the necessity was not shown, and that other arrangements might have been made so long as the Sanitarium is administered in substantial accordance with the provisions of the trust deed that any portion of the buildings is properly rateable and on the evidence before me I can see no ground for thinking that the privilege of exemption has been in any away abused by the present chairman. No doubt there may be cases liked the Oxford case quoted by Mr. Crawford in which private residences of the manager or superintendent may be held rateable while the rest of the buildings or premises are considered to be properly exempt, but the general drift of the English decisions shows that each case must be examined on its own merits, and there is no real analogy between rating of the Oxford Botanical Gardens under Stat. of 6 and 7 Vic, cap. 36 of 1843, and the rating of the Panday Sanitarium in Bombay under the local Municipal Act. In the present case the only question for consideration is whether the Baugh is or is not exclusively occupied for the purposes of the charity. On the evidence before me I told that it is, notwithstanding the fact (a) that the chairman's quartess have only recently been permanently occupied, (C) that the occupation of the premises by the chairman is in some sense a beneficial occupation. For the reasons assigned I hold that the chairman's quarters in the Sanitarium are properly exempt from assessment under the provisions of Sec. 77 of the Bombay Municipal Act. The case on both sides has been argued with much ability, and I have received much assistance from the books and cases quoted by the learned counsels. This assistance I wish to acknowedge.

His Worship declined to allow the appellant his costs.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. For Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE AUGUSTUS ANNAM.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE ENDORCHAND TALLAKCHAND.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied that the interim order granted to the insolvent be extended for three months and-a-half. The other day Mr. Justice Scott granted an interim order for a fortnight only, but leave was given to the insolvent to renew the application after depositing all his books of account with the Official Assignee. This had now been done. His lordship, after satisfying himself that the order had been complied with, granted the application.

RE BAPOO *alias* RAMCHUNDER BALE.—Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. The learned counsel said his client had been confined in jail since the 20th January last. His lordship said he understood a similar application on behalf of the insolvent had been refused. Mr. Mankar said that the insolvent on that occasion appeared in person and was not able to explain satisfactorily the account given by him in his schedule. Mr. Justice Scott refused the application on the ground that the insolvent had twice or thrice sought the benefit of the Act ; and the learned counsel said his lordship appeared as a rule to refuse an insolvent's application when he applied a second time for the benefit of the Act. Mr. Justice Bayley remarked that that was not his own practice. Mr. Mankar said it further appeared from the schedule that almost all the debts inserted in the present schedule belonged to the first insolvency. After some further discussion, his lordship granted the application.

RE SADANUND CRISHNANATH VILKAR.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order with leave to amend the schedule.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE following report of the directors of the above company was adopted at the annual meeting of the shareholders held on the 4th ultimo :—

During the past year 44 proposals, for the guarantee of sums amounting to Rs. 1,23,750 have been made to the association and considered by the directors. Of these 9 amounting to Rs. 11,975, have either been declined or not completed. 35 new bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,11,775 have been issued, producing in new annual premiums Rs. 1,545-8.

During the year 16 bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,83,500 have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the association.

There has been no claim during the year on account of guarantee obligations.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The revenue of the year ending 31st Dec. 1887, as appears from the accounts certified by the auditor appended hereto, amounts to	14,124	6	4
To which add Balance from last year's account	10,785	6	2
Together	24,909	6	6
The expenditure, including advertisements and printing charges, &c., has been	4,154		
The sum set aside on account of dividend for 1886	5,000		
Add sum carried to the reserve fund	5,000		
	14,154	0	2
Making a divisible surplus of Rs...	10,755	6	4

Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 5,000 is recommended to be carried to the reserve fund, which will then amount to Rs. 41,500, and out of the balance of Rs. 5,755-6-4 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the paid up-capital for the year ending 31st December, 1887, at the rate of *ten per cent.*, which will absorb Rs. 5,000, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 755-6-4 to next year's account.

The guarantees granted to the several brewery companies in the Punjab in connection with their contracts with Government,—sanctioned by the shareholders at the tenth annual general meeting of the company, held on the 3rd February, 1883,—having expired on the December, 1887, without loss to the company. Some of the brewery companies have asked the association to stand security for them with Government for 10 years—the term for which their contracts have been renewed. The directors, before acceding to their request for such a lengthened period, as ten years, have deemed it advisable to submit the matter to the shareholders for an expression of their views.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCOBLE ON THE MAHOMEDANS.

THE first annual meeting of the Madrassa Union Club, a Mahomedan institution, was held at Calcutta on Saturday. After a lecture had been delivered by Mr. H. Beveridge on Akbar and the Portuguese Mission, Mr. Scoble addressed the members, and in the course of his speech made a pointed reference to the state of the Mahomedan community.

"I am very glad," he said, "that Mahomedan students, like their Hindu contemporaries, are forming associations of this kind for literary cultivations and social intercourse outside, though originating in their schools and colleges. Such associations, if properly conducted, do a great deal of good. But I have been particularly glad to come here to-day, because in looking into the history of the Calcutta Madrassa, find it was established in 1782 by that great and far seeing statesman Warren Hastings, to qualify the Mahomedans of Bengal for the public service, and to enable them to compete on more equal terms with the Hindus for employment under Government."

Mr. Scoble, in conclusion, quoted the words of the great Imam-ul-Ghazzali, urging the necessity of religious thought in daily life, and said :

"If you act upon that wise advice, if you conduct your secular studies in a religious spirit, if you learn to do your work in the world to the glory of God and the benefit of your fellow-men, you will be able to maintain your faith, at the same time that you take full advantage of the opportunities offered you of obtaining your fair share in the administration of your country. I cannot believe that you would fall behind your Hindu fellow countrymen if you would consent to meet them on common ground. There is no ground, so far as I am aware, for suggesting that Bengali Mahomedans are intellectually inferior to Bengali Hindus.

From the presidency of Bombay, with which I was long and happily connected, a young Mahomedan gentleman has gone forth to compete with all-comers for the Indian Civil Service, and he has come out at the head of the list. There is no reason why you Bengali Mahomedan young men should not emulate the example and achieve the success of Mr. Mohsin Budrudeen Tyebjee. I am glad that, in giving you this advice, I am supported by the opinion of a distinguished member of your own community, for whom, I am sure, you must all feel great respect.

My venerable friend Sir Syed Ahmed, in a speech at Lucknow which some of you may have read, puts the matter thus : 'I ask you,' he said, 'have Mahomedans attained such a position as regards higher English education which is necessary for higher appointments as to put them on a level with Hindus or not ?' His answer is most certainly not, and he adds : 'Until our nation can give birth to highly educated people it will remain degraded ; it will be below others, and will not attain such honour as I desire for it.' So it seems that the difficulty of which I have heard ever since I came to Calcutta has been in existence for more than a century, and is still as great as if not greater than ever.

I cannot help thinking the Mahomedan community must be somewhat to blame for this. The difficulty was recognised and steps taken to overcome it more than a hundred years ago by the British Government.

Have you taken full advantage of the opportunities afforded you ? I cannot enter into a consideration of all the circumstances that may have stood in your way ; but one thing has struck me very forcibly in regard to the direction of your studies. I am told that you learn Arabic and Persian in preference to English and Bengali. Far be it from me to discourage the study of Arabic and Persian ; they are noble languages ; they possess a noble literature, and, what is more important to you, your sacred books are contained in them. I should be indeed sorry if the study of Arabic and Persian were abandoned or neglected. But they are not the languages which will enable you to compete on equal terms with the Hindus for employments under Government in accordance with the intention of your founder and your own desires. In Warren Hastings' day Persian was the official language : English has now taken its place. That Bengalis should know thoroughly the vernacular language of their own country if they wish to take part in its administration is a self-evident proposition."

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 1.—Marine Battalion "At Home."
" 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
Departure of Sir Steuart Bayley on tour in Chota Nagpore.
Meeting of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
Ladies' Affin, Yacht Club.
Half-yearly Meeting, Byculla Club.
" 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new Horse Shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Inter.-Regtl. Polo Tournament.
" 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Distribution of Prizes, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
" 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
" 9.—Departure of M. S. Ballaarat.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
" 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Annual Meeting and Exhibition of the Bombay Institution for Deaf Mutes, under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will honour the occasion by their presence.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
" 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
" 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
Umballa Spring Races.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 13.—Retirement of Colonel F. T. Humfrey, 20th B. I.
Aug. 8.—Retirement of Colonel Forteath, 4th Rifles.
Sept. 30.—Retirement of Colonel Drummond, 22nd B. I.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 23.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE CONFERENCE.

THE Railway Time-table Conference was held at Allahabad, in the local offices of the East Indian Railway, on Saturday forenoon, the following officers being present :—Colonel Dowden, R.E., Consulting Engineer for the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ; Major Coaker, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the East Indian Railway ; Mr. P. Sheridan, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office ; Mr. E. F. Jacob, Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway ; Mr. Sydney Hartwell, Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway ; Mr. N. St. L. Carter, Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway ; Mr. J. Craven, District Traffic Superintendent, East Indian Railway ; Mr. A. Muirhead, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

In the course of the discussion the Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service explained that the Postal Department chiefly required a through service between Allahabad and Saharanpore in both directions, *via* Lucknow, in connection with the up and down East Indian Railway mail trains at Cawnpore. In his opinion the convenience of the passengers would be best met by focusing the mail trains at Cawnpore—an arrangement which would necessitate a change in the mail service of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Line.

The Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway thought that this could be managed, so far as his line was concerned, with the help of the North-Western Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkund.

The representative of the latter line considered that the present timing of the line should be allowed to stand, the Rohilkund-Kumaon running a night train between Bareilly and Kathgodam. In the event of this not being sufficiently fast, he proposed that a train should be run on the East Indian Railway between Allahabad and Cawnpore, leaving Allahabad at about 8-51 a.m., while Oudh and Rohilkund ran a faster train than at present in connection with it from Cawnpore to Bareilly direct. This, with a corresponding train from Bareilly to Kathgodam, would enable mails and passengers to reach Naini Tal in less than twenty-four hours, and prevent the present four hours' delay at Allahabad of important English and Bombay mails.

Here the Inspector-General of the Mail Service said that the Bombay mails were not of sufficient importance to warrant the detention of the combined Bengal and Allahabad mails from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at Bareilly, which would be inevitable unless the Rohilkund and Kumaon provided a second train. It was, he considered, more important that the N.-W. P. Government mails should travel *via* Lucknow by the East Indian Railway mail, and be delivered at Naini Tal within the twenty-four hours.

The Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway said, since the post offices were cleared in the evenings, a postal service leaving Allahabad in the morning, and necessitating an additional train, which would have to come back empty between that station and Cawnpore, would not pay. A local day service, with mails between Allahabad and Cawnpore, had been tried a short time ago and proved a failure.

After some further discussion, it was decided to introduce the following time table from the 15th of next month if possible :—

Up Mail.

Leave Allahabad	19-12	by E. I. R.
Arrive Cawnpore	23-54	
Leave Cawnpore	0-24	by O. & R.
Arrive Lucknow	2-54	
Leave Lucknow	3-39	
Arrive Saharunpore	18-59	

Down Mail.

Leave Saharunpore	7-35	by O. & R.
Arrive Lucknow	22-35	
Leave Lucknow	23-20	
Arrive Cawnpore	2-0	
Leave Cawnpore	2-32	by E. I. R.
Arrive Allahabad	7-24	

This means that passengers and mails to and from stations on the Oudh and Rohilkund miss connection with the stations above Cawnpore, a dislocation that can only be remedied by focusing the trains at Cawnpore.

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THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

THE hearing of evidence for the defence in Mr. Larpent's matter was resumed on the 24th at Lahore. Mr. A. Bates was the first witness called. He said he was a pleader of the Chief Court, and that he superintended the examination in law in 1886. He attended from eleven o'clock to the close of the examination each day ; and Mr. Larpent attended daily before eleven and gave out the papers except on the first day. Mr. Larpent also came daily to take the bundles of answer papers. Sadan Lall, Sangum Lall and another clerk attended and helped in the supervision. They did not report any malpractices or improprieties, nor did witness notice any. The number of candidates was large, but the supervision was sufficient. Candidates might have brought papers concealed about their persons, but could not consult or use them without detection : furthermore, chattering was not allowed. Witness was asked by Mr. Larpent to act as examiner on Constitutional Law seven or eight days before the examination. At first he refused, but subsequently agreed to do so. He found nothing amongst the answers to show that the questions had been got at beforehand. Witness found he had set one question which was beyond the text-books and another partly beyond them, and made allowances for the former by giving those who failed to obtain half marks up to six marks to bring them up to half marks ; but he spoke to the Vice-Chancellor before doing this. Witness said that Mr. Brandon, who was a candidate, did badly, and put in a letter from Mr. Brandon to witness saying that witness' paper was perfect but too long. Witness did not know Ram Saran Dass, and had not been asked by him to pass him improperly. Witness did not know Gunda Singh. He said he had heard rumours first that questions had leaked out, then that Mr. Larpent had taken bribes ; next that failed candidates were making efforts to cancel the examination ; and again that the examiners had been bribed : but he had no personal knowledge of anything connected with the bribery. Witness sent in his results on the 26th February. He said that Charan Dass, one of the candidates, had told him he had received a message from the prosecutor to try and make him state that he, Charan Dass, had given bribes.

The prosecutor here put in a letter showing that Charan Dass had offered to confess if protected ; but prosecutor had replied that Charan Dass might do as he liked.

Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Financial Commissioner and late Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, and Gunput Rai were examined on February 25th, and the remainder of the documents for the defence were put in, thus concluding the case for the defence, except one witness, who has not been found.

Mr. Elsmie stated that he was Vice-Chancellor of the University up to February, 1887. Mr. Larpent was then the Registrar. During a part of the time, though witness had been a Fellow since 1880, he had not taken an active part in University matters. He stated what he knew regarding Mr. Larpent's election as Registrar, and quoted from the minutes of the proceedings. When Dr. Leitner resigned in October, 1885, the Syndicate had some difficulty in finding a successor, and Dr. Stulpnagel acted for a short time. Mr. Ibbetson, Director of Public Instruction, recommended Mr. Larpent to the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Elsmie did not know Mr. Larpent personally, but he had a strong objection to him, as he was notoriously impecunious. However, he said that if the Senate elected Mr. Larpent he would do his best to work harmoniously with him in the Syndicate. The votes for Mr. Larpent and Dr. Stulpnagel were equal, so both gentlemen were sent up to the Senate. In the Senate Mr. Logan recommended Mr. Larpent on the ground that he was able to put financial arrangements right. Witness proposed a provisional arrangement, and eventually, on the Bishop's motion, Mr. Larpent was appointed provisionally for six months. Witness did not know how the educational officers voted. Some of the examinations went wrong, and a Sub-Committee was appointed : some of the law examination results had disappeared. Nevertheless Mr. Larpent was appointed for a further period of six months, as it was thought he was only careless. No one believed he had been dishonest, and it was thought that the important task of reporting on the trusts and making financial arrangements should be finished. Mr. Larpent was subsequently appointed in November for two years. There had been a difficulty when Dr. Leitner gave up office to get him out of the Senate Hall where he lived. The Chancellor and witness thought that as nothing had been proved Mr. Larpent should be re-appointed. When witness resigned the Vice-Chancellorship Mr. Larpent wrote and expressed his regret, and thanked witness for the treatment received at his hands, and witness sent him a complimentary letter. Witness did not hear first from Dr. Leitner that Mr. Larpent's honesty was called in question, but heard it stated generally. Witness put in two anonymous letters relating to Dr. Leitner's hostility to Mr. Larpent, who had informed witness that Dr. Leitner was harassing him at that time. Dr. Leitner had once told witness that he did not trust Juggurnath, and Juggurnath complained to witness of the difficulty he found in serving that gentleman and Mr. Larpent at the same time. Witness was not aware that Mr. Larpent had afterwards recommended Juggurnath for the Assistant Registrarship, or that Mr. Larpent had not completed the special financial work for which he was appointed. Witness stated that Colonel Holroyd's report on the missing law examiner's returns was not laid before the Syndicate and the Senate.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THURSDAY, 1ST MARCH 1888.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, BYCULLA
NEXT TO VICTORIA GARDENS.

8 p.m.—Special Evangelical Service. Addresses by Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, Francis Patell, H. A. Geyer, W. Lane, and others. Cordial invitation to all.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8-30 p.m.—Service. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE Diwan Bahadur Raganath Rao, Prime Minister of Indore, delivered a lecture on the National Congress before a large assembly of natives at the City Literary Hall on the 25th inst., Mr. Johnstone, Principal of the Rajkumar College, took the chair.

The Diwan Bahadur, after explaining what a nation means, contended that the British Indian subjects formed a nation, and showed that there was nothing impossible in the leaders of different peoples combining themselves into an association to make known to their Government the wants and wishes of the ruled. "A country," the speaker went on to say, "is happy in having an association like this, and happier still is the Government that cherishes such an association." Giving a short history of the origin of the first National Congress, the learned lecturer confessed that it did not consist of men elected by the people, but of persons self-elected. The Congresses that followed in Calcutta and Madras did not realise the object of the promoters, to wit, to see the members properly elected by the various peoples of the Empire to represent them. Moreover, the *modus operandi* of these Congresses was faulty. Religious sociology and politics were to a nation what bricks, cement and water are to a wall ; if one was corrupt the whole fabric was sure to totter. The learned lecturer predicted that a day was not far distant when the National Congress would be properly formed, and render immense service to the Government without interfering with its management of State affairs.

Mr. Johnstone then rose and expressed his concurrence with the principles of the National Congress. He was sorry, however, to find that the principle was not carried out in the gatherings at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. He agreed with the Diwan Bahadur in insisting upon the formation of a Congress to handle social and moral mat

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 29.

CONSOLS were steady at 102⅜ in London yesterday, and Rentes in Paris at 106⅜. Silver was unchanged at 43¾d. per oz., and quotations for Rupee Securities and Indian Sterling Loan show no alteration.

In General Produce the only change to be noticed is in Mid-Plantation Coffee, which was 1s. per cwt. lower ; quotations for Seeds and Wheat coming as before.

A steady tone prevailed in Liverpool at closing yesterday, and the total sales, which included 1,200 Surats, amounted to 10,000 bales, thus exceeding the morning's estimate by 2,000 bales. Spot Mid-Uplands were unchanged at 5 9-16d., and prices of East Indian ready Cotton were unaltered with the exception of those for "Good" and "Fully Good" Bengals, which were 1-16d. higher. American Arrivals, however, were 1-32d. down for May to July deliveries, and 3 64d. lower in all nearer positions ; and forward Broach was 1-32d. cheaper, business being reported "in Fine" with "Fully Good" clause, for February-March, shipment, at 5 9-32d., and for March-April, at 5¼d. per lb. It is explained that Reuter's quotations for American Futures in Liverpool are for Mid.-Uplands, with "Low Middling" clause. Manchester was steady but unchanged. We learn that the Liverpool Market opened steady this morning ; probable Sales, 11,000 bales ; Imports, 21,000 bales.

The New York Market has at length given way somewhat, the spot rate having declined 1-16, say to 10¼ cents, white Futures for June were 7 points lower at 10·66 cents. It was probably felt that a steady market could not be maintained in face of Receipts at the U. S. Ports, showing an equality with last year's, and an excess compared with those of the year before. The following are the figures for comparison :—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Receipts ..	14,000	14,000	13,000
Two days' do.	32,000	43, 00	45,000
Since 1st Sept 1887	4,850,000	4,807,000	4,552,000

The news regarding Cotton to hand this morning, as noticed above, being decidedly unfavourable to operators for a rise, our market opened with a quiet and weak feeling, and though, at first, dealers would not give way in price, a pretty general decline of Re. 1 per candy was eventually established, and a good deal was done in ready stuff, the principal buyers being local consumers. Of Oomra descriptions, some 700 bales of Indore were taken at Rs. 198 ; 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 200-8 ; and 250 Karanja, at Rs. 215. Of Dhollera kinds, 700 bales of Mowa changed hands at Rs. 220½-21 ; 200 Cutch, at Rs. 196 ; and a little Amli Ginned, at Rs. 226. Bengals have not been much wanted, and to-day's purchases have been restricted to some 200 bales at Rs. 183-5 per candy. The market was steady at closing, the official quotations being as follows :—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	183	178	175	March.
Akola.....	...	214	209	do.
Sheaganm	...	213	207-8	do.
Khangaum.....	...	216	210	do.
Julgaum	...	208	202	do.
Khandeish.....	...	206	200	do.
Barsee	...	220	212	do.
Broach	242-3	235	230-1	do.
Bhownuggur ...	218-9	207	197-8	April.
Dhollera.....	213	203	193	do.
Dharwar.....	...	...	207	May.
Westerns	...	...	191-2	do.

WHEAT is dull, with only a small business reported in ready Ekdani, and no inquiry for the new crop. Quotations are nominally the same as before, all round. *Seeds* are without movement. Very little is now doing in old *Linseed* ; and we hear of no business passing in contracts for the new crop. *Rapeseed* is neglected ; but dealers name the old rates for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	8,409	bales.
Wheat.....	6,159	cwts
Linseed	1,877	"
Rapeseed	1,240	"
Gingelly	3,802	"
Groundnuts	8,511	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and without quotable change in rates for ready cargo. Business is reported for Marseilles, at 18s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been pretty steady to-day, with the rate for demand Bank Bills slightly higher, but other quotations the same as yesterday's, and with rather more signs of life in the market. Forward rates for Bank Paper have been quoted at 1s. 4⅞d. for May, and 1s. 4 11-16d. for July, Telegraphic Transfers. Ready quotations closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 4 27-32d. to 13-16 per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4 13-16d. "
Do. 3 months'sight...1s. 4 29-32d. "
Credits do. ...1s. 4 31-32d. "
Francs do. ...1·79½. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 97 13-16 for cash, and 1-16th higher for the near account ; but the enhanced rate was afterwards quoted for both positions, and we closed steady at 97⅞, the quotation for the 30th March account being 97½, and for 1½ per cent. Paper 103¼, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day, especially in Mill Scrip, the tendency of which, however, has been downward, and we have to report a decline of Rs. 15 in Hyderabad Deccan ; of Rs. 10 in Connaught ; of Rs. 7½ in Coorla ; and of Rs. 5 each in Empress, Framjee Petit, James Greaves, and Queen. Maneckjee Petit have advanced Rs. 5 per share. In Press shares, Volkarts are Rs. 60, and East India Rs. 50 higher. Bombay-Burma have advanced Rs. 20 for the first issue, and Rs. 5 for the second

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	777½
Bank of Bengal ...	48,000	500	all	10 do.	865xd
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank ...	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation ...	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	215
National Bank of India...	37,320	$125		5 pct.	125
		$50			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock ...	..	£100	–	£154½
S. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	–	£100	–	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,00

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.....	1,000 / 750	500 / 200	200 / 100	10 / p.ct	185 / 135
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	525		185	Rs. 14	52
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ...		500	100	2-8p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bom bay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	185
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,650
Do. (3rd Issue)...	2,000	62	375	Rs. 332	665
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	–	500	–	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000		500	...	525
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.....	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	69
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association...	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. ...	500	250	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25½	355
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association ...	5,000	20	20	5 p. c.	17
Pearce and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co. ...	8,000	100	1,000	R. 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Soundy & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	6 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld....	12,500	25	25	Rs. 2	5
Treger & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,325
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	40
M. Eady & Co	1,000	200		p	155

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

RYND—February 21, at Royapooram, Madras, the wife of Lt F C Rynd, M S C, of a son and a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

IRWIN—CAMPBELL—February 20, at Tezpur, Assam, by the Rev D Fyvie, Henry Raikes Alexander, son of the late Rev T N Irwin of Charlymch Rectory, Somerset, to Henrietta Florence, fourth daughter of Col A E Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, and grand-daughter of the late Lieut-General John Campbell, Col, 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

DEATHS.

BERRILL—February 25, at Allahabad, after many years' suffering patiently borne, Kate Berrill, aged 46 years.
HUNT—February 23, at Bareilly, Lieutenant A W Hunt, 13th B L, youngest son of Rev T H Hunt, of "Ruyton Park," Shrewsbury, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

OUR London correspondent in the well-informed letter of the 10th February which we published on Tuesday, referred to rumours which it appears are rife in London. It is said that there has been a difference of opinion between the India Office and the Government of India upon the question of the acceptance of the generous offer of H. H. the Nizam of sixty lakhs towards the cost of frontier defence. "The Viceroy, it is declared," says our correspondent, "was in favour of declining his Highness' offer with the most expressive of thanks, but still distinctly declining. Lord Cross on the contrary, I am told, has been very effusive over the offer, has never tired of talking of it, and was determined that it should be accepted." We have reason to believe that this statement is substantially in accordance with the facts. Lord Dufferin, while acknowledging the good will evinced by the munificent offer, was certainly disinclined to accept it, offhand, as a matter of course. His Excellency desired to take time to consider a matter of so much delicacy, involving questions of varying import according to the point of view from which they might possibly be regarded by critics not all of whom would be friendly, or disposed to put the best construction on such a remarkable political incident. The Secretary of State, who has no personal experience of Eastern politics and ways of thought, saw no reason for any hesitation, and, as our correspondent tells us, his opinion on the subject was very generally known. As a matter of fact the prudence and self-command of the Viceroy have been more potent in their influence than Lord Cross's supposed determination that the offer should be at once accepted. All that has as yet been done in the matter has been to give the best thanks of the Viceroy for the liberality and patriotism which prompted the offer of the sixty lakhs. The word of acceptance has not yet been spoken. Without committing the indiscretion of prophesying that the word in question will remain for ever unsaid, we are content to say that there are reasons which seem fully to justify the circumspection and self-restraint of the Viceroy, and Lord Cross himself may yet acknowledge their weight and force.

The rumours which are prevalent in London must be taken in connection with others which are afloat in India. The Allahabad paper, while professing that no useful purpose is served by directing attention to the troubles of the Feudatory States, which are generally personal rather than political, devotes two whole paragraphs to the genesis of the offer of sixty lakhs, and gives currency to some of the rumours to which we have referred. It is alleged, that the proffer of the Nizam's money did not originate with the Nizam or with his Minister, that Sir Asman Jah was not consulted about it, and that the million sterling of the Nizam's money in reserve in London, out of which the money would be handed over to the Government, was a myth. Having delivered itself of this disquieting series of allegations the *Pioneer* goes on to speak with equal or even greater emphasis of matters of subordinate interest, and winds up by very sensibly repeating what we had already said some weeks before on the folly of having a Minister in office in Hyderabad or elsewhere, and then depriving him of any voice in matters of the highest importance to his Sovereign and to the State. We should be ungrateful were we to omit an expression of satisfaction at this acceptance of a sound general principle. But since the Allahabad paper goes so far as to reproduce in a negative form rumours which are by no means nebulous, why does it not go further and remove all the doubts which must arise from the isolation of the negatives as they stand as it were in mid-air? If the offer by the Nizam of the sixty lakhs did not originate with his Highness or with his Minister, and if the said Minister was never even consulted on the subject, with whom did it originate? The inference that will be naturally drawn, especially by the omniscient Bengal Press, is that the offer originated with the Government of India, and possibly with Lord Dufferin himself. It is as well therefore to state at once and with the most undoubting confidence, that any such inference, however naturally suggested it may be from the enigmatical half-revelation of our contemporary, would be wholly wide of the fact. The offer of the sixty lakhs by H. H. the Nizam came upon the Government of India with surprise—a genuine surprise which was shared by the general public. The announcement was first made in London, not in Hyderabad or in India ; it appeared in the columns of the *Times*, which published it one morning as an interesting item of special information. Reuter's telegram brought the news to India. This circumstance may have lent a plausible colour to the idea that a cheque on a London bank was offered as an earnest of the reality of the proffer of twenty lakhs to be paid over at once. This offer—or rather the million of money in reserve on which it was based—, is stated to be a myth. The word is not badly chosen, but it is open to misconception. The fact is that a considerable sum of money belonging to the Nizam's Government was at the time—and we hope still is—in the London office of the Provincial Bank, and a cheque drawn on that account is said to have accompanied the Nizam's letter to the Viceroy making the offer of the sixty lakhs in three annual instalments. However this may be, it is certain that the cheque in question, if it had any objective existence, was never accepted. The million sterling in reserve in England cannot accurately be described as a myth, for in truth it has been turned to such a substantial account for many purposes that we cannot choose but believe in its reality. It has played the part of a material guarantee for purposes connected with the financing of the Hyderabad Railway Company. If our readers turn to our leader of Monday last they will be reminded that the interest accruing from a good part of it was in some way, which we confess we are unable to explain, set down as part of the legitimate earnings of the Railway in question, and so contributed to the delusive belief that the Nizam's treasury would only be called upon to contribute seven lakhs—instead of seventeen and-a-half actually paid—to make up the guaranteed interest on the company's capital. It is also said that it has been made subservient to the operation of floating the immense capital of the London Company which has obtained the concession of all the mining rights of the Hyderabad territories. These mining rights have been conveyed—so it is alleged—to two English concessionaires under circumstances which claim the intervention of the Government of India. What those circumstances may be we need not now stop to inquire. But, as the concessionaires in question have succeeded, as is generally asserted, in netting a million sterling by reselling their easily acquired rights, it is quite possible that the State has not received all that it was entitled to obtain. The case calls for inquiry ; it is not necessary to prejudge it, or the concessionaires.

How do such things come to pass? The general impression seems to be that neither the Government nor the Opposition—for there is an Opposition even in that least Parliamentary of States—have sufficient freedom of action to carry out any undertaking in its integrity, and that public business suffers from an occasional solution of continuity. There is said to be an idea in some quarters that the work of governing the State is facilitated rather than hindered by a balance of forces. The result of a miscalculation of the equilibrium sought for may be that there is a confusion of opinion as to where real influence lies, and the policy of the jumping cat becomes difficult to follow. Certain it is that all accounts concur in saying that for a month past his Highness the Nizam has washed his hands of Hyderabad politics, and shutting himself up in his palace, sees no one. It is fair to add that this seclusion of his Highness may be attributable to a cause which must claim for him the sympathy of his subjects—the illness and the death of his son, which affected him grievously. Be this as it may, the Sovereign sees no one, neither Colonel Marshall, nor the Minister. Such papers as urgently require attention are sent in for acquiescence. The Minister carries on the Government, availing himself very sensibly of the departmental routine, and consulting with men of business. He shows a good deal of tact, and being a personal friend of the Salar Jung family he receives loyal support from the officials trained under the great Minister. It is as well to say this, as the somewhat alarmist tone of the Allahabad paragraphist might lead the ill-informed to believe that matters in Hyderabad are in a very bad way indeed. To exaggerate an evil is a curious way of making good the general principle that nothing useful comes of directing attention to the affairs of a Native State. When all is said, there is movement and life in Hyderabad. The Railway Committee is sitting daily examining the scheme for railway development sketched out by the Secretary of the Home Department. It is to be hoped that the financial basis of this comprehensive project will stand scrutiny. We have done our part in drawing attention to the necessity of proceeding with due caution in a matter of such importance.

THE connection between forest conservancy and the expenditure incurred in dredging the harbour and dock of Bombay may not be obvious at first sight ; but Mr. Shuttleworth, the Conservator of Forests for the Northern Division, shows in his recent administration report that if more care were taken in preserving the forest growth upon the hill sides in the water shed of Bombay Harbour we should be troubled less frequently than we are by silting up. What the denudation of mountain slopes can do to the country beneath them the inundations in the South of France and in North Italy a few years ago strikingly exemplified. Mr. Shuttleworth finds equally striking examples in another direction much nearer at hand when he points to the silted up condition of the tidal channels of inland navigation of the Rutnageri Collectorate, owing to the destruction of the forests upon their catchments and of the Gulf of Cambay with the estuary of the Tapti River. He makes a portentous calculation of the quantity of earth that must every monsoon be washed down from the hill sides into Bombay Harbour. The drainage basin of the harbour he defines as an area of the Thana and Kolaba Collectorates, which may be roughly taken at 1,500 square miles, with an average rainfall of at least 100 inches, the greater part of it falling within a few weeks. To bring this rainfall within the comprehension of people not endowed with a rapid statistical perception Mr. Shuttleworth says that so large a body of water would need, in order to contain it, a water tower two-and-a-half miles high, and a mile square. This, subject to allowances for absorption which Mr. Shuttleworth leaves out of account, is what works its way down to Bombay Harbour every year, carrying with it more tons of earth than he cares to calculate, though the Port Trust authorities should be able to give a rough estimate of the quantity of it and of the cost of removing it. We do not get all of the 3,456 millions of cubic feet which would represent an inch of earth washed from an area of 1,500 square miles, for Mr. Shuttleworth admits that a large proportion of the catchment basin is still covered with trees, being included within the reserved forests. But there remains a large area of unreserved forests in this fifteen hundred square miles—tracts under no protection whatever, and fully exposed to the motive power of the rainfall. Elsewhere in his report the Conservator of the Northern Division calls attention to the ease with which the Department can restore timber to all the bare hills of the Deccan and provide them with reservoirs for impounding the rain and with the vigorous vegetation of the Konkan the work ought to be much easier. The matter is one in which we have a local interest, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Shuttleworth's reference to it will not be without result.

EITHER the House of Commons is in a most complacent mood, or the new rules of procedure have been framed with conspicuous and exceptional good sense. The rapidity with which they have been passed, apparently without amendment, and without serious opposition, seem to be something more than a fulfilment of Mr. Gladstone's undertaking that from his side of the House the Government would encounter no unnecessary resistance to their measures. The truth is that there is a good deal of Mr. Smith in the new rules, and Mr. Smith, on every practical question appeals to the average sense of Parliament much more successfully than the majority of his colleagues. We can see his hand at work in the rule which provides for the House assembling earlier in the day, and prohibits the prolongation of its sittings beyond one in the morning. The House must at heart feel thankful to Government for proposing so beneficent a change, and we half wonder if it was in gratitude to them for having at last dealt with the hideous evil and nuisance of late sittings that the House so readily passed the other rules. As to the influence of this easy beginning of the Session upon its future course, it would be dangerous to prophecy. Remembering the quite different experience of last year it seems much too good to last. Mr. Parnell's *mot d'ordre* a little while ago was "give the Government rope enough." But he may be disappointed in the use they will make of it, which will not necessarily be to hang themselves. They are anything but ambitious, and their programme is for the most part made up of useful, but rather dull measures, in the obliged to play havoc with their own fortunes. Did not Mr. Parnell somewhat underrate the safety of dulness when, not having the Ministerial programme before him, he assumed that it was a pit which ministers were digging for themselves, and into which they would fall if let alone?

THE annual meeting of the Byculla Education Society was held last evening, when the prizes were distributed to the successful students, H. E. the Governor handing the volumes to the boys and Mrs. Scott to the girls. From the report which was read it appeared that the finances were not in so satisfactory a condition as might be desired. His Excellency addressed the assembly, which was very numerous. A report of his Excellency's speech will be given in our issue of to-morrow. The Lord Bishop of Bombay and the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott were among those present.

MR. F. L. O'CALLAGHAN, Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Pishin Railway, has recently been to Calcutta on a flying visit of a couple of days, to discuss verbally certain details in connection with the Khwaja-Amran extension.

SIR MONIER WILLIAMS has been appointed Duff Lecturer, and consequently will deliver the first three of a course of lectures on Buddhism at Edinburgh.

"OWING to pressure of official business," the editor of *Indian Notes and Queries* will discontinue the publication of that journal ; which therefore —unless some other zealous hand takes it up—dies. *Indian Notes and Queries*, our readers perhaps remember, was a recent development of the journal known as *Punjab Notes and Queries*. Captain R. C. Temple was the editor.

MR. BADEN-POWELL, of the Punjab Chief Court, takes six months' furlough from 1st May. He will take it in India, for the purpose of working up a new and improved edition (brought up to date) of his "Manual of Land Tenures and Land Revenue System of India," the first edition of which is now exhausted. Local Governments have been engaged for some time past in collecting copies of Reports, Orders, Acts, Circulars, &c., which have been issued since the year 1880 when the first edition was written.

THE Government of India have decided that all literary degrees, such as B. A. and M. A., should for the future be omitted from all Notifications in the *Gazette of India*, but that all professional degrees, such as M. B., M. D., or D. D., and all degrees given *honoris causa* should be inserted.

THE Government of India have ruled that, in offering employment to officers subordinate to one local Government or Administration by another local Government or Administration, it should be done through the department in which such subordinates are employed.

A LOCAL strongly urges upon the commercial community the necessity of establishing a Calcutta Exchange, as likely to promote the interests of trade and simplify the relations between buyers and sellers, and brokers and agents.

A RUMOUR has obtained pretty wide currency during the last few days in Madras that Mr. J. D. Rees, Private Secretary to Lord Connemara, is to be Private Secretary to Lord Lansdowne. There is however no foundation for the story ; it has no more solid foundation than the fanciful imagination of its too imaginative originator.

THE *Deccan Herald* asks "Why do not the Parsees of Poona do something for their children? It is a pity that the promoters of the fund to perpetuate the memory of the late Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Nusserwanjee Jamaspjee do not see their way to utilise the fund in the most advantageous way. The public demand that their money should be spent in a manner that will both serve as a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOPELESS CONDITION OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Royal Family has received a telegram to-day from San Remo, intimating that all hope has now been abandoned that a fatal issue to the illness of the Crown Prince can be avoided.

BERLIN, FEB. 28.

The Emperor William has sent orders to the German doctors that they are not to leave San Remo on any account.

THE NEW PROCEDURE RULES.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

In the House of Commons last night the new rules regulating the application of the closure and several other principal rules of procedure were adopted without amendment.

ENGLAND AND BULGARIA.

England, replying to Russia regarding the action proposed to be taken in connection with Bulgaria, states she is unable to advise the Sultan to follow the course suggested before satisfactory proposals for the future rule of Bulgaria have been formulated.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

VIENNA, FEB. 29.

Austria and Hungary are carrying on negotiations for increasing the army on the expiration of the present army law.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, FEB. 28.

The Negus has issued a proclamation addressed to all his subjects, calling on them to help him to extirpate the Italians.

Fighting between the two armies is expected to take place very soon.

NEWS FROM SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 29.

Trustworthy news from Sikkim states that Lingtu has not been reinforced, and that it is very unlikely that opposition will be offered to our expedition.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 29.

The annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held to-day. Sir Alexander Wilson, of Messrs. Jardine and Skinners, was elected President, and Mr. Bleeck, of Ernsthausens, Vice-President. The Government of India, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Elliott, decided to abolish the office of Director-General of Railways from the end of the current official year, 31st March. Colonel Gordon will continue to hold the present personal appointment till the powers of the Director on the north-western system are increased. A change is likely to be brought about within the next three months. Colonel Gordon will then become Inspector-General of Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India. The personnel of the Director-General's Office will [illegible] establishment will resort to the Public Works Department, a portion of the subordinates will be absorbed in the Secretariat, and the remainder will retire on pensions or gratuities.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, with the English mail of 17th February, left here for Bombay at 7 o'clock this morning. The same Co.'s steamer Khedive left for Colombo, &c., at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Brindisi arrived here this morning, one day before due date.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay arrived here this morning on due date.

SUEZ, FEB. 28.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Murray, homeward bound from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LISBON, FEB. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Manura, outward bound to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here last evening.

ADEN, FEB. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage with Australian Mails left here for Colombo at 6-30 a.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, FEB. 29.

The Italian Steamer Bormeda left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 29.

Mail steamer Bokhara, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Gurats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 lb. Shirtings	5-11/16
32 lb. "	6-11/16
40s Mule Twist	9 1/16
3 per cent. Consols for account	102 3/8
Bar Silver	43 7/16
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106 1/16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. do.	72 3/8
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

Meshin route interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, 28.	
10 p.m.	76·6
WEDNESDAY, 29.	
6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	83·5

A PETITION was lately submitted by the inhabitants of the Tekkali taluk, of Madras, praying that unpassed Vakeels might be allowed to plead in the courts for parties in revenue and magisterial cases, but Government refused to accede to the request.

IT is understood that the Bill, of which Mr. W. H. Smith has given notice in reference to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Ireland, will probably authorize the payment to that official of a salary of £1,000 a year, the salary to commence from the creation of the post.

LORD AND LADY REAY AT A NATIVE PLAY.

THE Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company, who lately assisted at the Fancy Fair the benevolent cause for which it was organized, gave a performance on Tuesday night at the Novelty Theatre, in aid of the fund for the medical relief of women in India. The Governor and Lady Reay gave yet another proof of the great interest they have always evinced in the movement which has secured in a remarkable degree the warm sympathies of Europeans and natives alike, by their presence on the occasion, and the house was filled with natives of all classes, among whom Parsee ladies and gentlemen largely preponderated. Their Excellencies, accompanied by a party from Government House, arrived at about 9-30, being received at the door by Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban and one of the principal proprietors of the company, who led them to the special seats provided for them in the orchestra stalls. As they entered the house, the Governor and Lady Reay were enthusiastically cheered by the audience. The entire company of players presented themselves on the stage and sang the National Anthem before commencing the performance of Alibaba, which was selected for the occasion. It was a Hindustani play, containing numerous songs. Though popular European airs had been freely introduced in the songs, the players acquitted themselves very fairly in rendering them, and upon the way in which they were received, it was clear that they were much relished by the bulk of the audience. Mr. C. M. Balivala, who is one of the proprietors of the company, played the title-role, and was the life and soul of the piece. For a native, who is not supposed to have had many opportunities of studying his art, he showed some capital acting, especially in the scene where his brother, Cassim, calls at his house to learn how Alibaba had suddenly come to be rich. The adroit way in which he eludes the inquiries of Cassim, without offending, on the one hand, his vanity, and raising, on the other, his suspicions, was worthy of a very good actor. The scenery was beautiful, and one great proof of the interest excited by the play was that Lord and Lady Reay stayed till the end. Before leaving they asked Mr. Murzban to tell the management how extremely pleased they were with the entertainment. Mr. Balivala heartily thanked them for their presence, and announced that another performance would shortly be given by the same company in aid of the fund which is being collected among the Parsees for erecting suitable dwellings for their poor. Khan Bahadoor Murzban, who has taken the initative in raising the fund, has been able to collect already a sum of about Rs. 12,000, and Mr. Balivala hoped that the public would give that benevolent object the same support which they had given that night to another good cause. On their leaving, their Excellencies were decorated with flowers, and the audience again cheered them very heartily. The play was followed by a dioramic performance exhibited by Mr. S. N. Bhedwar. The scenes of battlefields and famous cities, of seas and rivers, mountains and valleys, were really very pretty, as was the exhibition, through the same medium, of statues of allegorical interest. The performance was most satisfactory in every way, and was very creditable to the management. The proceeds will, it is said, amount to about a thousand rupees. Mr. A. Fredilis had kindly lent for the occasion his excellent string band, which played during the intervals a selection which included the March specially composed by Mr. Ch. Fredilis and lately dedicated to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in honour of his recent installation as District Grand Master.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to suggest through your paper that his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda could not do a better service to the people of his own State [illegible] than the various thoughts which have suggested themselves to his Highness's mind during his recent visit to that great and glorious land of commerce, learning and liberty—England? Such a book might be translated into Marathi and Guzerati.

Feb. 25. P. R. D.

JUDICIAL FREAKS IN GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 26.

IT is an accepted maxim that judges should stand always aloof from party strife. In Goa the case appears to be different. The Chief Justices of Goa have not only lent their support to the partisan spirit that distracts the country, but have set themselves up as their acknowledged leaders. The late Chief Justice of Goa, Senhor Sa Coutinho, on the eve of his departure for Europe, performed a singularly arbitrary act by withdrawing permission from some half-a-dozen barristers to practise in their respective Courts, and appointed as many more as substitutes. Senhor Jose J. Borges de Azavedo Ennes, having succeeded to the post of Chief Justice, has, with another stroke of the pen, revoked the decree of his predecessor, called back the disgraced barristers to their post, and sent the new lot to the right-about. The following paragraph in the decree will show how the Chief Justices of Goa love each other:—"Tendering due respect to the despatch (of the late Chief Justice) and reserving to the superior authorities the right to decide, I order that the barristers Jose Nicolau dos Prazeres da Costa, Pereira, and six others be recalled to exercise their profession as provisional barristers on the terms on which they were admitted by the granting of the diploma which has been incompetently and illegally withdrawn from them, resuming each one his duties in his respective Court, from which, consequently, are dismissed those who had received new diplomas, which are now suspended. I do not find myself authorised to cancel them, however illegally they might have been granted, and I do not find myself competent to alter the legal staff already established. I therefore prefer to await the decision of the higher authorities, which I am going to solicit upon the points enumerated above. I also find that in the Court of Bicholim there are a greater number of barristers than are authorised by the law." He consequently orders that the number should be reduced.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, the Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., accompanied by H. H. the Maharanee and the heir apparent, together with Colonel St. John, the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, Mr. F. Elliott, Survey and Revenue Commissioner, Luximon Jugunath, his Dewan, and Juganun Krishna Bhatavadekar, the chief official in charge of his Highness's suite, arrived yesterday morning at the Grant Road Station, at half past 7 o'clock, by a special train from Baroda. The arrival of his Highness was private, the usual Government deputation and the guard of honour being dispensed with. However, there were present at the station platform to receive his Highness Dr. Balchundra, Messrs. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, Ballajee Pandurung, Rahimtula Khairaz, Pestonjee Nowrojee Khandallawalla, Jehangeer Eranshaw Cohia, and Rao Bahadoor Bhaskerrao Balcrishna, his Highness's Vakeel. His Highness, on alighting from the saloon carriage after the usual salutations, entered a carriage-and-four supplied by H. H. the Aga Khan, and accompanied by his Dewan and two other members of his suite, drove off to his temporary residence, the bungalow of Mr. Jewrazbhoy Peerbhoy at Mahaluxmee, escorted by a detachment of his own body-guard. Immediately after followed the Maharanee in another carriage-and-four, also escorted by a detachment of his Highness's body-guard. His Highness leaves Bombay to-morrow forenoon by one of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer for Calicut, *en route* to the Neilgherry Hills.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

STEWARDS.—Messrs. H. C. Barder, G. Cotgrave, Major Haydon, R.E., Colonel W. Merriman, R.E., Mr. P. Tobin, Captain Phayre, Messrs. G. K. Remington, J. Lyttelton Symons, E. M. Slater, and Captain H. D. Oliver, R.E., hony. secy.

The first day of the Gymkhana Sky Races was held yesterday afternoon at the Mahaluxmee Race course. The sport in general was of a very average character, and the public did not show much interest in the proceedings. The bookmakers, Mr. Archer and Messrs. Miller and Britain, were in attendance and did a good day's business. A card of five events was set down for decision. In the first race Aladdin, as expected, won easily and Bantam pulled off the next event. Syria won the "All Horse Steeplechase," romping home a dozen lengths in front of his companions. The scratching at the last moment of Suspense who was entered to compete for the Gymkhana Pony Handicap caused a good deal of annoyance. No explanation whatever was offered for his absence, and those who had been unfortunate enough to back him before they knew he was scratched had no redress whatever. It is to be hoped the stewards will enquire into the matter. Better Days secured the judge's verdict after a slight contest with Clipper. Little Wonder beat King Arthur at the post in the last event after a game fight for it.

The following are the details of the races:—

FIRST RACE.—"The Polo Stakes."—Distance, ¾ mile heats.

Capt. Phayre's b ob p Alladin, 11st., Owner	1
Capt. Yarde Buller's ch ob Sweetheart, 11st., Mr. Braben Creagh	2
Mr. Burney's b ob p Apollyon, 11st., Owner	0

Average betting: Even Alladin, 4 to 6 Sweetheart, 4 to 1 Apollyon.

In both heats, Alladin cantered home an easy winner. The times show what slight effort was made. Times, 1st heat 29½ seconds, 2nd heat 30 seconds.

SECOND RACE.—"Littlego Steeplechase."—Distance, about 1½ miles.

Mr. Littleton's b a gal Bantam, 11st. 6lb., Capt. Hanwell.	1
Mr. George's ch a gal Diamond, 10st. 11lb., Capt. Phayre	2
Mr. H. Symon's g a gal Seagull, 11st., Capt. Payne	0

Average betting: 4 to 6 Bantam, 1½ and even Diamond, 4 to 1 Seagull.

At the start Seagull refused the first hurdle, and as repeated attempts at taking him over proved fruitless, he was taken back to his stables. The other two kept on even terms the whole way, till after the sixth hurdle, when Bantam left Diamond and won as he liked. Both galloways took the hurdles in capital style. Bantam won by a dozen lengths.

THIRD RACE.—"The all Horse Steeplechase."—Distance, about 2 miles.

Capt. Hanwell's ch a h Syria, 10st. 9lb., Owner	1
Major Jervis's b a h Warrior, 11st., Capt. Payne	2
Mr. H. Symon's blk w g Lapwing (late Cookie), 12st. 9lb.	3
Mr. Brazier Creagh	0
Mr. Littleton's ch w g Albatross, 13st. 11lb., Mr. Henry	0
Major Jervis's b a h Wrrior, 11st., CapPayne	0
Mr. Bartell's b w g The Chemist, 12st. 6lb., Capt. Phayre	0

Average betting: 4 to 6 Albatross, 1½ Syria, 3 to 1 Lapwing, 4 to 1 Warrior, 8 to 1 Chemist.

Syria at once jumped off with the lead followed by Albatross and Warrior. The leaders kept fairly well together till the fifth hurdle, when Albatross showed signs of the fearful weight he was carrying, and Syria increased his lead by several lengths. Warrior passed Albatross at the seventh hurdle and then near the bend shortened the distance between himself and Syria by a good deal. Syria won comfortably by a length. Lapwing was third on sufferance.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Gymkhana Pony Handicap." For all ponies 13-2 or under, Rs. 199 added.—Distance, ¼ mile. Entries Rs. 5, to go to second horse.

Mr. Maurice's br a p Better Days, 9st.	1
Mr. Derwent's ch a p Clipper, 10st.	2
Mr. Dale's b a p Janitor, 8 st 2lb., Kendall	3
Mr. Gough's g a p Aristocrat, 11st. 2lb., Capt. Hancock	0

Average betting: 4 to 6 Aristocrat, 4 to 1 Clipper, and 3 to 1 Better Days and Janitor.

[illegible] Days and Janitor in close attendance. At the last ¼ mile post Better Days passed Clipper and led by a short length till the straight, when he increased his lead and won the judge's verdict by a length-and-a-half. Janitor was a poor third. Time, 1min. 26secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Gymkhana Derby."—Distance ¾ mile.

Capt. Rossetter's ch a gal Little Wonder, 11st. 7lb., Major Peyton	1
Capt. Hanwell's br a g King Arthur, 11st. 6lb., Owner	2
Mr. Hyde's g a h Gone Away	3
Mr. Drury's g a h Mikado, 11st., Mr. Brazier Creagh	0

Average betting: 1 to 2 King Arthur, 1½ Little Wonder and 5 and 6 to 1 Mikado and Gone Away.

After several attempts the field went away to a poor start. King Arthur went to the head of affair and Little Wonder and the rest in close attendance. At the last ½ mile post Little Wonder caught King Arthur up and both entered the straight on level terms. A capital race ensued resulting in a win for Little Wonder, who beat King Arthur on the post by a neck. Time, 1min. 22⅓secs.

Owners are reminded that declarations to start for Gymkhana Sky Races on Saturday close at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

The following additional race will be run on Saturday at the Gymkhana Sky Meeting if sufficient entries are forthcoming:—

"RAJKOTE PURSE," presented by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, value Rs. 300. For all Arabs, 13-3 and under. Weight for inches, 13-3 to carry 11st. 3lb. allowed for every ½ inch, 5 furlongs. Winners of Rs. 200 and upwards, handicaps included, once 4lb., twice 7lb., and oftner 10lb. Winners once of Rs. 500 to carry 5lb twice, or of Rs. 1,000, 10lb. in addition to other penalties. Maidens of the day allowed 7lb. Ponies landed after 1st September allowed 10lb. Entrance Rs. 10. ½ to go to second horse and ½ to fund. Entries by noon to-morrow and declaration by 4-30 p.m., to-morrow at the Gymkhana.

The following is the prospectus of the extra day of the Bombay Races. Six events are on the card, and it is to be hoped they will fill well. The races come off to-morrow:—

BOMBAY RACES, 1888.

EXTRA DAYS' RACES.

FRIDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1888.

1ST RACE.—"Free Handicap" for ponies 12-2 and under. ¾ Mile, with Starting Stakes of Rs. 25. Rs. 250 added from the Fund.

2ND RACE.—"Farewell Stakes." A Purse of Rs. 350, presented by Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., a free handicap for Arabs. Claimable for Rs. 1,200. With Starting Sweep of Rs. 15. 1 Mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Palitana Purse," Rs. 300, presented by Kunvar Samsetjee Singh, in honor of his late father H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Palitana, and Rs. 200 presented by Messrs. Miller and Brittain. A free handicap for all Arabs. Starting Sweep Rs. 30. R. C.

4TH RACE.—"The Pony Purse." Rs. 100 presented by Messrs. Archer and Co. and 99 added from the Fund. Free handicap for all ponies landed after 1st September 1887, who have not won a race of any sort or kind. Starting Sweep Rs. 10 to go to the Second Pony. 1 Mile.

5TH RACE.—"Selling Race." Rs. 250 from the Fund. Free handicap for all Arabs. 5 furlongs. Horses claimable for Rs. 800.

6TH RACE.—"The Bedouin Stakes." Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all untrained Arabs, the property of Dealers. ¼ Mile. Sweepstakes Rs. 5. Catch-weight. To be ridden in Arab costume.

In the above Races 4 horses in separate interests to start or no race. If 5 or more start, ½ sweepstakes to go to the second horse, except where otherwise provided for.

Entries to be in the Box at the Stand by 8 a.m. to-day. Handicaps to be published by 12 noon, and starting declarations to be in the Box at 4 p.m.

Ordinaries will be held in a tent in the Compound of the Byculla Club, at 9-30 p.m. to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL TODD, of the Wiltshire Regiment, commanding the Murree Depot, proceeds home at once to take command of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, to which he has been promoted.

THE AMENDED MUNICIPAL BILL.

A COMMITTEE of the whole Corporation, presided over by Captain Selby, met on Tuesday afternoon to consider the draft letter drawn up by the sub-committee appointed by them with regard to the amended Municipal Bill. The letter, together with a schedule appended to it, noting in detail the alterations recommended by the Corporation, will be sent to the Government as soon as they have finally been approved by the Corporation. At the Committee meeting on Tuesday several alterations, mostly of a verbal character, were made both in the letter and the schedule. Mr. Geary proposed the omission of one of the concluding paragraphs of the letter which stated that if the labours of the Corporation were to be of no practical value under the new Act, and if the final ruling of their body was to be ignored or opposed by either the Standing Committee or the Commissioner, "gentlemen" would not be willing to give up their time to the performance of their public functions at great sacrifice to themselves. Mr. Geary argued that what members would do in future, in a certain event, was purely a matter of prophecy with which the Corporation had nothing whatever to do. He thought that such was the whole spirit of that paragraph, that it was likely to detract from the weight and dignity of the letter. In reply to the chairman's remark that it was merely a hypothetical statement, Mr. Geary said it was a hypothetical paragraph which was objectionable in its spirit. Sir Henry Morland agreed with Mr. Geary, observing that it would be better to leave out the para. as a matter of policy, and that its retention might injure their own cause. Dr. Blaney was of contrary opinion. The meeting being equally divided on the amendment, the chairman gave his casting vote against it, and it was consequently lost but some herbal emendation was effected.

The paragraph immediately following the one that was objected to was very similar in spirit. In it the Government were told that "if the Bill was not amended to meet the views of the Corporation all gentlemen of any independence will probably resign, that others will refuse to serve, and the tone of the Corporation will gradually be lowered." On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, it was agreed to leave out the whole of this paragraph. Below are given important extracts from the letter, which will be sent to the Government by the Corporation through their chairman:—

The Corporation, after careful deliberation, consider that the Bill, on the whole, has been decidedly improved by the Select Commitee, and they submit that the enormous mass of amendments is a proof how unsatisfactory was the original draft of the Bill. Certain changes have, however, been made which introduce new and objectionable clauses into the Bill, and some few important suggestions which were made by the Corporation have been either ignored or not accepted.

A schedule is attached giving the opinion of the Corporation with regard to those sections that, they consider, still require alteration; but I am desired in this letter to call attention to a few of the more important points, involving principles which, the Corporation consider, are not only in themselves sound, but on the recognition of which, depends the power of the Corporation as the body entrusted with the Municipal government of this city. The Corporation are anxious that their view of the case should not be ignored; either they are or they are not to be the governing body of this city; if they are to be the governing body, they should be entrusted with full power to carry out what they believe to be right and best; if they are not to be the governing body, there is then no apparent necessity for their existence.

The Corporation desire that I should once more state the three points which, they consider, are absolutely essential for the vitality of the Corporation:—

(1.) Absolute and perfect control of the Budget.

(2.) Power to hear the opinions of their own officers and to obtain full information of any kind they may deem necessary regarding Municipal affairs, and on all questions with which they may have to deal.

(3.) Power to determine the general policy to be pursued alike by the Town Council, the Commissioner, or other executive officers.

If these three heads had been kept steadily in view, there would have been but little in the Bill to need alteration.

The Corporation do not in any way recognize the necessity of giving the Commissioner a right to be present at all meetings. They do not, however, object to his being present, though they doubt the wisdom of his frequent attendance, but they do emphatically object to his having any power to move propositions or amendments, and they still more strongly object to his being given greater powers than a member of the Council possesses. The Corporation cannot but express surprise that the Select Committee having removed the section providing for the Commissioner being a member of the Council should have [illegible] power to move propositions, but also the unprecedented right to speak after every member, whereas in his opinion as matter has not been correctly stated. Such a clause is against all the rules of procedure guiding the meetings of any public body, and is one to which the Corporation cannot for a moment agree.

Again I am desired to point out that the Standing Committee are a body who are paid to do a certain work, that it is their duty to take charge of propositions emanating from the Executive, that if they do their duty thoroughly they must be conversant with the subject, which they have already considered, and on which they have already voted before deciding to bring it before the Council for sanction. The great object to keep in view, is the necessity of forcing the Standing Committee to understand their work and to do it themselves, and not to give them a way of escape by which they can always shelve their duty on to the Commissioner. If they were able to come to a decision on the question at their own meeting, they should be also able to take charge of it before the Corporation and to express their reasons for their recommendations. The educational effect would be entirely lost by allowing the Commissioner to do that which is the duty of the Standing Committee.

In the opinion of the Corporation it is much to be regretted that the Select Committee have not thoroughly recognised the necessity of the Commissioner being an executive officer only; they speak of him in their report as an executive officer, and yet deal with him as if he was an administrative officer independent of the Council he serves. The Corporation are entirely of opinion that he should (in the words of the Select Committee) "be charged with the executive power subject only to such financial and *other* restraints as the Legislature in the interests of the citizens of Bombay and of *their representative, the Council*, may think fit or necessary to impose." Had the Bill been drafted in this spirit there would have been but little room for complaint,—but, as it is, even now there are sections which require amending because this principle has not been observed.

On the proposed appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, the letter says there can be no necessity for the appointment of a Deputy if the Commissioner attends entirely to his own work. The letter then goes on to say:—Again Section 58 (2) is considered most objectionable. Government has unfortunately been in the habit (though it would appear to be an illegal action under the present Act, Section 43 (a) of appointing the Commissioner a member of the Port Trust, and the very fact of now entering permission in this Bill would point to the fact that the illegality of this action is recognized. The Government, also without any reference to the Corporation, appointed him a member of the Bombay Extension Committee. The Corporation object to Government appointing any officer paid by them to any post without their express concurrence; they cannot admit that any person not elected by them can be considered as representing them. On the Legislative Council the Corporation are of opinion that the Commissioner would not in any way represent them, but would probably oppose them (as illustrated by the original draft of this Bill), and his position as a member of that body would tend to obscure in his mind the fact that he was a subordinate of the Municipality. They also consider that, as a matter of discipline, it is not desirable that the head of the executive should take precedence of the Chairman of the governing body, as he would do if appointed a member of the Legislative Council. It is therefore to the interest of the Municipality and the citizens of Bombay that the Commissioner should confine himself to his Municipal work, and not give his time to other duties, and there will then also be no necessity to provide for the appointment of a Deputy. In connection with the subject of the Port Trust, the Corporation recognize that it would be an advantage to them to have representatives among the Port Trustees, and the Corporation consider that they should have the right of appointing two of their number to represent them on that body; but their executive officer is not the person who should perform that duty.

The question of the right of the Corporation to call for municipal papers is thus dealt with:—With regard to the production of correspondence, &c., Section 65B (3), the Corporation cannot agree with the remarks of the Select Committee and most strongly object to the provision that the Commissioner shall not be bound to comply with any requisition if he shall certify that in his opinion it would be prejudicial. It is, in the opinion of the Corporation, a most undesirable provision, for surely if the Council are fit to exist, they are capable of exercising a wise discretion. The Corporation do not of course object to negotiations concerning loans and such like being confidential, and they can be entirely trusted to judge what is for their own benefit, but they do object to the existence of correspondence which is never intended to come to their knowledge and which does much harm. It is no argument to reply that the Commissioner would not be likely to so certify in writing, unless he really had sufficient cause, and the Corporation submit that not only is it not right to legislate on such a supposition, but they consider that such a power might be abused, and experience leads them to believe that the more zealous the Commissioner might be, the more tempted would he be thus to certify in any case in which he was very interested, in which he knew the Corporation would not agree with him. It is quite possible that a Commissioner so situated would argue that as he himself is to be the judge, he would be perfectly justified in certifying that the production of any secret correspondence, of which the Corporation would not be likely to approve, would be prejudicial to the interest of that body. It is absolutely necessary that this matter be left to the discretion of the Council. It is not probable that they will insist on the production of documents likely to damage their own interests, and if at any time they did insist after protest on the part of the Commissioner, there would be some good reason for such a step that would fully justify their taking such a course, and the production of the correspondence would at once show whether they had acted wisely or not. The Corporation therefore strongly urge the omission of Section 65 B, Clause (3) from the Bill.

The Corporation do not want power to raise the salary of the Commissioner to Rs. 3,000 a month. This proposal, it is stated in the letter, was fully discussed by the Corporation and was thrown out by an overwhelming majority.

The position of the Municipal Commissioner in his relations to the Corporation is thus discussed:—The remarks made by the Select Committee on the subject of discipline in a general sense are doubtless sound, and it is of course necessary that subordinates should implicitly obey the orders of those put over them, but such being the case, it appears to the Corporation most strange that the Select Committee should have apparently overlooked the following fact, viz., that in just the same sense as the two Executive Officers of the Municipality, namely, the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, may be said to be subordinate to the Commissioner, so is the Commissioner the subordinate of the Corporation, and he should therefore be obliged to obey their orders on general questions of policy, &c. That the Commissioner is not so bound by the Bill is apparent in many places, and it is surely also evident that any escape from this position or freedom on his part to act in direct opposition to the ruling of the Corporation must be detrimental to sound Municipal Government. By the above it must not be understood that the Corporation desire in any way to hold executive power, enabling them to interfere with the executive in the performance of what are purely their duties, on the contrary (as they said in their former letter) the Corporation are aware that nothing is so detrimental to good results as the assumption of administrative powers by the executive on the one hand, or unreasonable interference with the executive on the other. But the Corporation do object to an executive that is able to act not only entirely independently of their control on general questions of policy, but even in opposition to their wishes.

The word "subordinate" has been used in the last paragraph, because it is the word that the Select Committee themselves have used; but it may be said that it does not exactly represent the position of the Commissioner, and perhaps there may be some truth in that view, for the officers, and servants in any department are entirely subordinate to the head of that department, whereas the heads of the departments have more liberty of action, but whether the word does or does not well apply to the Commissioner as regards his position to the Corporation, there is no doubt that his position is similar to that of the Executive Engineer and Health Officer in relation to the Commissioner himself. The Commissioner, as Agent of the Corporation, issues general instructions to these heads of departments in accordance with the directions of the Corporation or Town Council, and should see that those orders are undertaken, but it is not desirable that he should be able to interfere with them in the carrying out of the executive work which is purely their own, and regarding which they can hardly be expected to submit to instruction by the Commissioner. It is no use to speak (as the Select Committee have done in one part of their report) "of professional questions on which the Commissioner would in the ordinary course be advised by the Executive Engineer or Executive Health Officer;" for the Corporation have good grounds for suspecting that steps have been taken not only without consulting these officers, but in opposition to their views, and that these officers have at times been unable to carry out certain things they considered necessary because of the interference of the Commissioner; but whether that be the case or not in the past, the Corporation are desirous to have it most plainly laid down for the future, that the Commissioner must consult these officers in questions concerning their departmental work, and in case of a difference of opinion that they should have a right to appeal to the Standing Committee or Council as the case may be; in like manner it is desirable that, should the Commissioner consider work was not being done in a satisfactory manner by these officers, he should be obliged to [illegible] of the same, but they [illegible] as the case may be. As [illegible] Council [illegible] Railway Committee [illegible] would take [illegible] does not interfere with the Chief Engineer [illegible] motive Superintendent in the management of their departments, but the Board of Directors would on any matter connected with one of those departments not only hear the views of the Agent, but also the views of the head of the department, and order him to be present at any meeting if they saw fit.

This is the opinion of the Corporation on the powers of the Controller:—The Corporation in their former letter (para. 4) mentioned that they considered "that the person controlling should not be subordinate to the person whose accounts he controls." The Select Committee in their report reply to this by saying that the "Controller, as he has been called of late years, is not really a Controller;" "that name," that say, "is a misnomer." The Corporation are thus far very much inclined to agree with the Select Committee, for the simple reason that though he *ought* to have been a Controller, his power has unfortunately and practically been *nil*. It is therefore all the more absolutely necessary that the constitution of his appointment be now made such that he shall for the future be in no way subordinate to the Commissioner and shall absolutely be a Controller. As for the appointment of auditors, the Corporation, therefore, adhere to their former opinion that the power of appointing these officers, should be left in their hands. They also call special attention to the necessity of stating clearly in the Bill that the Municipal Secretary and his establishment are not in any way subordinate to the Commissioner, but are entirely under the orders of the Standing Committee and Council. Indeed, this officer is, at present, the only check on irregular expenditure.

The letter contains the following remarks on the rules regulating the consideration of the Budget:—The time given for the consideration of the Budget [Sections 126 (1) and (3) 128] is not long enough, and I am to request that the dates previously suggested by the Corporation in their amendments may be substituted for those given by the Select Committee. The person most affected by the length of time the consideration of the Budget may take, is the Assessor, and he has been consulted, and has no objection to make to the dates proposed by the Corporation. I am also desired with regard to this question of the Budget, to call attention to the necessity of changing the word "modification" into "alteration" in Section 129 as it has been held that the word "modification does not admit of any change beyond that of a decrease being made in any Budget estimate. It is also necessary to make provision that the Council may refer back particular items and not merely the whole Budget. A difficulty has recently occurred on this very point, when it was ruled that only the Budget, as a whole, could be referred back, and not separate portions. The Corporation are still of opinion that unexpended portions of Budget grants should lapse and become part of the available surplus with which the Council have to deal in the next Budget. It is the system followed in all Government Departments, and is one on which the Government of India particularly insist, and the Corporation therefore desire that Section 132 should be removed from the Bill, and consequently from Section 115 (2). In Section 133 regarding transfers of Budget grants, the Select Committee have added a Sub-Section (2), stating that if the amount exceeds Rs. 500, the Council may pass with regard thereto such order as they think fit, and it shall be incumbent on the Standing Committee and the Commissioner (as far as may be) to give effect to the said order. The Corporation are of opinion that the words "as far as may be," vitiate the whole of the sub-section and must certainly be removed, for, as it stands, so much money might be spent as to practically defeat the object of the sub-section.

The letter goes on to say: The Corporation are glad to find that the soundness of their views is recognized by the Select Committee in para. 51 of their report, *viz.*, that for the construction of a new work, or the initiation of a new scheme or system, the authority of the Council is necessary; also that in matters affecting private rights or interests, the Standing Committee should have a voice, but they are sorry to find that in some sections no corrections have been made on these approved principles, and the Corporation have called attention to them in the schedule. I am also desired to say that the Corporation are of opinion that before the Land Acquisition Act is put in force, the authority of the Council should be obtained. For example, Section 91 is not in itself objectionable if Section 294 and others are amended in the proper spirit, *viz.*, by substituting the word "Council" for "Commissioner" in accordance with the first principle laid down by the Select Committee themselves and desired by the Corporation.

With reference to the sections dealing with schools and hospitals, the Corporation are still of opinion that their *management* is apart from the ordinary scope of Municipal Government. They, however, agree to the advisability of having power to contribute to education and hospitals, provided they have their representatives on the managing boards, and that the amount of the contribution is left in the hands of the Council.

The Corporation, however, are not satisfied that this will be the case under Sections 41 and 62 (2) as 62 (2) is an obligatory duty, and thus it appears doubtful if Section 41 would in practice be, as the Select Committee say in their report (para. 18), only permissive. The Corporation thus propose to submit the power of the Commissioner to take legal proceedings:—The Corporation quite recognise that it would not be advisable to discuss the merits of a suit in public, but they do desire that the Council should be able to instruct the Commissioner to take legal proceedings in any case they consider necessary. As the Bill stands at present, the Council have no such power, and the Commissioner could absolutely refuse to take action. Moreover I am directed to say that the Corporation do not think it right that the Commissioner should have power to use Municipal funds in taking the advice of the Solicitors of the Municipality as against the Council, who are their clients. There have been instances of this where it appeared as if the Solicitors of the Municipality had been retained and consulted by the Commissioner as if he was their client as opposed to the Corporation who pay them. It is possible that the Municipality might wish to take legal proceedings against Government, but should the Commissioner side with Government, he could refuse to take action, and could also benefit by the legal advise of the Solicitors and take counsel's opinion, for which the Municipality would have to pay to the detriment of their own case.

The following remarks are made on the question of Government control:—The Corporation object to Section 524. They do not object to Government being able by law to obtain information, and they will always be glad to give the fullest information when required, but they do object to its being obtained except through the governing body. The Corporation proposed that this section should be removed from the Bill, but instead of this the Select Committee have altered it so as to allow of any Municipal authority being called on by Government to supply the information. The Corporation most strongly object to information being given to Government without their approval, or their having the chance of stating whether they consider it accurate, and still more strongly do they object to any authority subordinate to them advising Government without their knowledge, and possibly in a sense antagonistic to their views. The Corporation do not object at all to supply Government with the *reports* of any committee appointed by them, nor do they mind giving them any information regarding such proceedings as are public, but they do most strongly object to proceedings of committees being sent which are not public, and which would include notes recorded by individual members. The Corporation have no objection to Government being empowered by law to compel the Council to forward them any reports, extracts, &c., so long as such documents pass to Government through the governing body, and that body may pass them on with their own remarks. Chapter XX. on Government control calls for very similar remark to that I have made with regard to Section 524. The Corporation in no way object to Government control as long as it is understood that that control means the power to intervene in cases of grave neglect of duty on the part of the Municipality; but they urge most strongly the

be quite right to claim that the authority should be the Corporation and not the Government; divided responsibility was a great evil.

The chairman: Yes; the difficulty of serving two masters is evident.

Eventually, Major Martin's amendment was carried.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the report of the sub-committee be approved and that the chairman of the general committee be directed to report accordingly to the chairman of the Corporation.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar having seconded the proposition, it was carried; and the meeting then dispersed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bhownagar will sail this morning for Bhownagar, with a general cargo and fifty deck passengers.

THE s.s. Olympia, Captain E. R. Care, sailed from Bombay yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE brig Airy Passa, cleared out yesterday for Mozambique and Inhambane, with cargo and twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE B. I. Steamer Lalpoora, Captain H. P. Jones, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast. The same company's steamer Sirsa, 1,691, tons, Captain A. J. Windibank, sailed last evening for Calcutta, empty.

THE s.s. Arora, 2,666 tons, Captain D. Mackinlay, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening, laden with 4,283 tons coals from Cardiff, for the B.B. and C.I.R. Co. Her agents being Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Anchor line steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning under command of Captain W. Russell, with a general cargo from Liverpool and with the following passengers:—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Holme, Mrs. Emeara, Mr. Quanbrough, Mr. Clark, Mr. Mason, Mr. Jenkins, Lieute, nant Andersen, 3rd Bengal Infantry Mr. Heffernan and Mr. Colecha.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

29TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Stura	1416	De Marche	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Thames	2137	W. A. Seton	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Zambesi	1564	E. Crewe	D	P. & O. Co.
„ City of Carthage	1717	W. M. Grieve	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Sorento	1775	F. W. Oustan	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Cameron	1585	P. C. Crockete	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Olympia	1654	E. R. Case	H J	C. Edulji.
„ I. Mornish	1292	W. T. H. Ashley	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cuba	1372	H. Agnews	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rio Buco	1100	R. W. Young	M	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Lady Armstrong	1343	W. C. Abbott	N	J. Mackintosh & Co
„ Atrato	3066	J. R. Gordon	O	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1912	J. R. Kewley	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2353	T. H. S. Millard.	Q	E. Bates & Co.
„ Amana	2018	Thwaite	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ D. Balduino	3044	G. Dodero	..	F. Bozzoni.
„ Somershill	1497	J. L. Riddock	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	D. Balduino (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Jan. 10.
	Arora (s)	Mackinlay	Cardiff, Jan. 2.
	Goalpara (s)	Black	Calcutta, Feb. 11.
29	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool, Feb. 1.
	Broomhaugh (s)		Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Olympia (s)	Care	Elephant Point.
	Iran (s)	Poland	Antwerp.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.
	Lalpoora (s)	Jones	Galle.
	Sirsa (s)	Windibank	Calcutta.

Steamer Bhow
Brig Airy Pas

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—Steamer D. Balduino, for Genoa.
„ Goalpara, for Rangoon via Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
24	Simla s	Bombay.
	Dartmda s	London.
	M. Meanatchy s	Singapore.
	Kaiser-i-Hind s	Calcutta.
	Heyn Gias s	Cardiff.
25	Secundra s	Calcutta.
	Putiala s	Calcutta.
26	Bokhara s	Calcutta.
27	Tibre s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
24	Simla s	Calcutta.
	M. Meanatchy s	Singapore.
25	Himalaya s	Negapatam.
	Kaiser-i-Hind s	Calcutta.
	Dorunda s	Calcutta.
	Secundra s	Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Payne, Capt, Bo, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 27.

Young, Surgeon, Bo, I M D, on leave, from Poona.
Talbot, Major, Bengal, Pol Dept, from furlough, from England.
Tucker, Lt-Col, Bengal, Punjab Police, from furlough, from England.
Campbell, Colonel, Bengal, Q O Corps of Guides, from furlough, from England.
Anderson, Colonel, 2nd Bombay Lancers, from leave, from Europe.

FEBRUARY 29.

Anderson, Lt, 3rd Bengal, N I, from leave, from Europe.
Cates, Deputy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, on completion of duty, from Ahmedabad.
Westmacott, Lt Col, 28th B I, in relief course, from Baroda.
Chase, Capt 28th B I, in relief course, from Baroda.
Thomson, Lieut 28th B I, in relief course, from Baroda.
Burness, Surgeon, 28th B I, in relief course, from Baroda,
Baker, Lieut, 28th B I, in relief course, from Baroda.
Foster, Lt, and Adjt, 28th B I, in relief course, from Baroda.
Jacob, 2nd Lieut, 28th B I, in relief course, from Baroda.
Walker, Lt-Col, Bo, Ordnance Officer, on inspection duty, from Ahmednager.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.

Turnball, Depy Surgn-Genl, Bombay Medical Dept, on duty to Karachi.

FEBRUARY 29.

Tucker, Lieut-Col, Bengal, Punjab Police, returns to duty at Lahore.
Lieut-Col, Westmacott, Capt Chase, Lieuts Thomson Baker, and Jacob, Surgn Burness, Lieut and Adj Foster, 28th Bo N I, in course of relief to Kirkee.
Lockhar-Mure, Lieut, Bombay Poona Horse, on leave, to Serar.
Ryves, Col, 13th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin at Bareilly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 1st March, 1888.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's parade at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 3rd inst., at 5 p.m., Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock, at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The Sections will be published later. As there will be no parade on the 10th of March, owing to the Volunteer Sports, it is hoped that all who possibly can will turn out, as the movements to be done at the Inspection will be practised.

2. The following Extract from District Order No. 446 is published for information:—In continuation of District Order No. 304 of the 10th instant the General Officer Commanding, accompanied by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, will proceed to Bandora by the 7-20 a. m. (Madras time) train from Church Gate Station on the 3rd of March. (2.) On arrival the General Officer Commanding will see two squad of 8 files, each at volley firing, and also two squad of a similar strength from the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

3. In accordance with No. 2 officers commanding companies will please detail six Volunteers each for this duty, Officers commanding B and C companies one Sergeant each, and Officers commanding D and F companies one Corporal each in addition.

4. Sword drill for Officers and Staff Sergeants at 5-30 p.m., this evening at the Volunteer Club.

5. Proficiency class at 6 p.m., this evening at the Volunteer Club.

By order.

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDER

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Bombay, 1st March 1888.

1. In supercession of the previous order for Saturday, the 3rd instant, it is hereby notified that the annual target practice with the heavy guns will commence at the Colaba Fort on the 3rd instant, and be continued in the afternoons of the 10th and 17th. Fall in on the Oval opposite the Municipal Offices at 3-45 sharp. Helmets, arms and accoutrements.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt.
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments—Ordnance Department—Capt R H Mahon, RA, Asst Supdt of Factories, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Ordnance Dept, from 13th Feb 1888.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the BSC, from dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut A H Battye, Cheshire Regt, Wing Officer, 2nd Batn, 3rd Goorkha Regt,—12th July 1886.

Lieut F W Evatt, Border Regt, Wing Officer, 31st Beni Infy,—19th Feb 1887.

Volunteer Corps—Behar Light Horse—Troop Sergt-Maj R Hudson to be Lieut from 11th Apl 1887, vice A H Rennie, deceased.

Oudh Vol Rifle Corps—Mr G Hales, to be Lieut, vice J E C Branson, who has resigned his commission.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J A Anderson, 3rd Punjab Vol Rifle Corps, to be Lieut, vice S Finney, who has resigned his commission.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps—Mr W W Marrett, to be Lieut, vice J W Schofield, superseded for absence without leave.

Furlough and Leave—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj D E Gouldsbury, BSC, officiating Cant Magist, 2nd Class, Punjab, p a, for 1 year and 126 days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor F Waller, Ordnance Dept, m c, for 1 year under Rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the S C, from date on which he is struck off duty:—

Lieut W H Allen, BSC, Commissariat Dept, p e, for 182 days. Pension service,—10th year, commenced 1st May 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut-Col J R McK Homfray, General List, Infantry, m c, for 6 months; Maj J G Kelly, BSC, m c, for 6 months; Lieut W L Maxwell, BSC, m c, for 184 days; Surg-Maj J Young, m c, for 6 months; Surg J G Hancock, m c, for 6 months.

Promotions—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army—Lieut-Col R J B Simpson, MSC,—20th Feb 1888, Lieut-Col C J T Whitlock, MSC,—20th Feb 1888, Maj and Brevet Lieut-Col J Biddulph, BSC,—24th Feb 1888.

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Major—Capt G Gaisford, —22nd Feb 1888.

Indian Army—To be Lieut-Cols—20th February 1888—Maj R Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry; Major A S Roberts, General List, Infantry.

Colonel's Allowance—The following officers of the BSC are admitted to the Col's allowance, from 20th Feb 1888:—Col C W R Chester, Col F E A Chamier.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Appointments—Capt W M Edwards, Indian Marine, to be Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, from 1st Mar 1888.

The following appointments have been made by the Secy of State for India, from dates specified:—

Asst Engrs—J Crumley, 15th Dec 1887, A Mitchell, —21st Dec 1887, R E Roberts,—21st Dec 1887, J M Austin,—23rd Dec 1887, C H Sharwell,—24th Dec 1887, A Mackay,—24th Dec 1887, W S Burningham,—24th Dec 1887, [illegible]

[illegible] the services of Mr R S J Routh, Exec Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, State Railway, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Agent and Chief Engr, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

Mr W C L Floyd, Exec Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted special leave for a period of 2 years, under the terms of P W Dept, letter No 1940-41 G of 3rd Oct 1887, from 1st Apl 1888.

Mr J R Reid, Supdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary Govt, State Railways, is appointed Engr-in-Chief of the Chenab Bridge Works at Sher Shah, under the orders of the Director of the N-W Railway.

Mr W D Barrow, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Govt for employment on the Patiala-Bhatinda Railway.

Mr C W R Harrison, Traffic Candidate, Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment P W D Notification No 201, dated the 16th June 1887, is hereby cancelled.

Col A Le Mesurier, CIE, RE, Chief Engr, 3rd class, sub pro tem, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Maj W H Coaker, RE, Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

Col K A Jopp, RE, Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, is appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Maj S Smith, RE, Offg Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, Madras, is confirmed in that appointment.

The services of Mr F B Hebbert, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Govt, of Bengal for employment in the Railway Branch.

Lala Rala Ram, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from 1st Jan 1888.

Mr T Beatty, Egec Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, is granted special leave for 1 year under the terms of P W D Nos 1940-41-G, dated 3rd Oct 1887.

Telegraph.—Sir A J Leppoc Cappel, KCIE, Dir-Genl of Telegraphs, is granted furlough out of India for 9 months, under sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code from 9th Mar 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Col H A Mallock, SC, Depy Dir-Genl of Telegraphs, will officiate as Dir-Gen during Sir A J Leppoc Cappel's absence on leave or until further orders.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr J A Higgs, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for 9 months, under sec 128, Civil Leave Code.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

With reference to P W D Notification No. 58, dated 17th Feb 1888, Lieut Charles Stuart Rose, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the N W Railway.

The 1 year's furlough sanctioned to Mr T G Pudan, of the State Railway Superior Revenue Estabt, Traffic Dept, in Director N W Railways' Notification No 4, dated 19th Mar 1887, has been commuted, by H M's Secy of State for India, to leave on medical certificate for 18 months.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

In supersession of *Punjab Gazette* Notification No 131, dated the 2nd Nov 1887, Mr L W Dane, Asst Commr, is appointed Settlement Officer, Gurdaspur, from forenoon of the 29th of Oct 1887, *vice* Mr R M Dane, proceeded on privilege leave.

Mr J C McDonell, Depy Consvr of Forests, is granted furlough to Europe for 1 year and 8 months, under sec 59 of Chap V of the Civil Leave Code, from 25th of Mar 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Pigot is posted as Personal Asst to the Consvr of Forests, and to the charge of the Direction Div.

Mr T J Kennedy, Asst Commr, is transferred from the Lahore to the Montgomery Dist and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, from forenoon of the 9th of Feb 1888, vice Mr T Troward, transferred.

Mr C R Hawkins, Divl Judge, Hoshiarpur, has obtained furlough to Europe for 1 year, under sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F D'O Bullock, Divl Judge, from the Jhelum to the Hoshiarpur Div, which he joined on the afternoon of the 13th of Feb 1888, relieving Mr C R Hawkins.

Lieut H S P Davies, Private Secy to his Honor the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for 6 months, under sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 15th of Apl 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr Carr Stephen, Extra-Judicial Asst Commr, Jullundur, has obtained furlough for 6 months, under sec 132 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st of Mar 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore has been pleased to appoint the Rev W H Tribe, Officiating Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary, to be Archdeacon of Lahore from 6th of Jan 1888.

MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Government have sanctioned the following estimates:—Rs. 900 for constructing a culvert in the first mile of the good water channel at Vizagapatam; Rs. 12,548 for completing the road from Panem to Banganapalle frontier, Kurnool; Rs. 12,000 for constructing a combined building for a police station, vaccination depot, registration office and fire-engine shed at Madras; Rs. 14,305 for repairing the Collector's residence at Masulipatam; Rs. 21,519 for erecting goods offices at the Salt Cotaurs Station, Madras Railway; Rs. 22,279 for improving the Marripalli Maduga tank, Nellore district; Rs. 7,788 for completing the left bank of the Kistna river in the first reach of the Bank canal; Rs. 2,556 for constructing a first-class police station-house at Salem; Rs. 4,300 for repairs and improvements to the Government taluk school at Namakal in the Salem district; Rs. 1,000 for improving the approaches and widening the roadway of the Pyhara bridge.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

RACES AND THEATRICALS.—The Royal Artillery Sky Meeting at Rawalpindi on Saturday was a great success. The [illegible] were good and, as an exhibition of horsemanship, Colonel Napier's performance on the Arab pony Tommy, when he won from Mr. Willoughby Thuillier on Red Comyn, was,a correspondent says, a treat to see. The gunners are to be congratulated upon providing such sport in a station where racing is almost moribund. The races were followed by an excellent performance of the farce "To oblige Benson:" it came off at the Club, and Miss Blewitt, Mrs. Beresford-Lovett and Lieutenant Wintle were particularly good in their acting.

SHOOTING MATCH.—The King's Dragoon Guards' team beat the Northumberland Fusiliers in a shooting match by fourteen points; and a station team playing cricket against the British Infantry won with a lot in hand.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

GERMAN IMPOSTURES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* tells the following story:—I have now staying with me a member of a well-known Calcutta wine firm, whose name I enclose. He this morning told me as follows:—"About twelve years ago, when I was engaged in business in London, the firm received an application from Hamburg to supply sherry and other wines at 6s. 6d. a dozen, bottles and labelling included. The labels were to be sent from England, and, if required, the corks could be stamped with any vintner's name at a small extra charge."

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

The United States Consul at Sydney, in a report on the tariff laws of New South Wales which has recently been published by the Department of State, after pointing out that the commercial policy of the colony has been practically that of free trade since 1852, compares its progress with that of protectionist Victoria in the last ten years. In New South Wales sheep increased from 24,386,512 to 39,169,304; in Victoria they declined from 11,749,532 to 10,652,118. The woollen mills of the former are not so numerous as those of Victoria, but they have been built up without artifical aid, while the Victorian mills are aided by an *ad valorem* duty of 15 to 20 per cent. in woollens. But even that is not sufficient to make them pay; 5 per cent. was added quite recently, and the manufacturers have been clamouring ever since for a more. Mr. Monro, a manufacturer, stated recently in the Victorian Parliament that the woollen industry of the colony was on the verge of ruin. He thought a 20 per cent. duty might enable the mills to struggle on for a few years, but he did not believe that 50 per cent. duty would make them profitable to their owners. 980 hands are employed in the Victorian woollen mills and 200 in those of New South Wales; both appear equally badly off, for it is not protection that is wanted, but improved machinery and cheaper labour. It is quite a mistake, the Consul says to suppose that Victoria has all the industries and New South Wales none. Victoria has the advantage in boots and shoe factories, flour mills, furniture and iron manufactures, and some others, but she must yield the palm in many to New South Wales. Thus the [illegible] of the factories of the three [illegible] 20,160 for Victoria [illegible] of 168 [illegible] New South Wales [illegible] the [illegible] as chaff cutters, corn crushers, and jewellers, which, however, are in the Victorian figures. The population of both is about the same, New South Wales having increased 49 and Victoria 25 per cent. in the last ten years. The average annual trade of New South Wales is about £10,000,000 in excess of that of Victoria, and the shipping is about a million tons in excess. "Both colonies have, however, enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, and it is no more likely that one will abandon the policy of protection than the other that of free trade."

At a public meeting convened at the Cannon street Hotel on Wednesday, Feb. 8, by the London Chamber of Commerce, to consider the question of pirating English trade-marks by foreigners and the expediency of modifying the Merchandise Marks Act, a letter was read from Lord Salisbury as to the object of the Act—that every country should have the credit of its own manufacture—and describing the steps taken to induce other countries to initiate legislation in the same direction. A resolution was passed requesting the council of the chamber to take such steps as may appear requisite to enable the Act to operate with the minimum of detriment to the distributing interests.

A SPECULATION IN COPPER.

In the Lord Mayor's Court, an action, Malcolm vs. Lovin, was tried. The case was a peculiar one, as showing the extraordinary fluctuations in the market price of copper. Sir Sherston Baker was counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Wildey Wright and Mr. Flemming for the defendant. The plaintiff claimed damages for the non-delivery to him of 25 tons of copper in accordance with a contract into which he had entered with the defendant. The plaintiff said that on the 25th of October last he bought the 25 tons of copper at £41 5s. per ton, for delivery on the 10th of December following. The copper was not delivered, and as the market price had risen on that date to £71 5s., the plaintiff claimed the damages. The defendant said he gave the plaintiff notice on the 31st of October that he wished to put an end to the contract as the copper was rising in price, and he could not buy it in the market. According to the custom of the Metal Exchange the defendant, as a seller, was bound to agree to declare the contract off when the plaintiff, as buyer, desired it. This the plaintiff denied, and the jury found for the plaintiff for £771.

TRUTH ON THE GOUT.

MR. LABOUCHERE has been lately enjoying the advantage of meditating over the relative discomfort of gout and acute rheumatism, having had both at the same time. Gout is not pleasant: the part affected feels as though an iron band, a size too small, were being squeezed round it, with an occasional interlude of a hot coal being dropped on it. But, on the whole, I prefer it to rheumatism, when the latter assumes the form of a tearing at the muscles.

To keep up my spirits I read books on gout, and consulted my medical adviser upon its why and wherefore. So far as I can make it out, all that is known about it is, that the liver in some persons does something, or does not do something, which throws uric acid into the blood, when it produces gout, rheumatism, or both. Why it should do so, no one seems to know. There is, too, I imagine, no cure for it. Colchicum only, to a certain extent, mitigates the tension of the skin. But the trouble is that either taking this, or taking a remedy for rheumatism, weakens the heart, so that in reducing the pain you may kill the patient. Gout may be said practically to cure itself, for the uric acid, when it lays hold of a point, burns itself out eventually.

The great point is to keep one eye on the gout and the other eye on the heart, and to take the greatest care not to catch cold. It would seem that gout is not a disease that lurks in the bodies of fine old Tories, descended from six-bottle squires; for to judge by the number of remedies that have been sent to me from all parts of the country by Radicals, it is rather prevalent amongst Radicals. I take this opportunity to thank all my kind friends who sent me remedies, though, if I had taken them all, I don't know exactly what would have occurred, as there might have been a free fight between them.

NEARLY two millions of people were rendered utterly destitute by the terrible floods upon the Hoang-ho River.

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MOOSE-CALLING IN CANADA.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. L. DASHWOOD, who will be remembered well in Bombay as having preceded Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Smyth in command of the East Yorkshire Regiment, has recently been on a hunting expedition in Canada, where he has been successful in calling the moose. The moose is a notoriously timid animal, and it is only by imitating its calls and thus betraying it into believing that the sound comes from one of its own kin, that it is possible to approach it sufficiently near to bring it within the range of a rifle. The Indians are generally considered to be adepts at moose-calling, but we believe that Major-General Dashwood is the first white man who has successfully performed the feat. Major-General Dashwood had previously had some experience in moose hunting; but that was more years ago than he cares to tell. Having described how he had been thrown on his own resources, owing to the Franco-Indian hunter Loni, whom he had engaged, having proved himself to be an imposter, General Dashwood writes:—

Many years ago I had learnt the call in camp when out with Indians, but it was fourteen years since I had been taught to call by Peter Joe Cope, a man acknowledged by all the Nova Scottian Indians as the best caller in the province, which means the master caller of the world. As a fact, no Indians are able to call except a few in Nova Scotia, and in main my celebrated old hunter Sebattis, with one or two more; and callers will never attempt to teach strange Indians or white men, unless hired by the latter as hunters.

Although fourteen years had elapsed since I had heard old Peter Joe call, I had always kept a bark caller with me, and when stationed in various parts of the world had from time to time, on suitable nights, practised the call, to the amusement of officers and men, the wonder sometimes of strange sentries, who thought some one had gone mad, and before now the anger of some old General or senior officer, whose rest was disturbed by the, to him, most unearthly noises. On one occasion at a depot battalion, I received an official letter ordering me to stop this horrid noise. I believe an old Colonel just then had the gout. Thinking, however, that a time might come when the knowledge would be unvaluable, I kept up the practice; and now the time had arrived. Of Peter Joe's method I was quite sure; of this key I was not so certain; but the first night we were out, having heard two cow moose calling, one quite handy, I noticed that the key, in which they called, was considerably higher then what, as far as memory went, Joe Cope used; I therefore decided to use Cope's formula, with the key copied from nature. It took me an afternoon, in a shut camp, to get out of the old key—a low one—and adopt the higher; for when out calling you must not vary your tone, or play any tricks with the key, as it is of the utmost importance that your calling should be uniform.

Well, on the first suitable night after the fiasco of Lonf I proceeded with one of my men named Jim to the end of the lake, where there was an open space; for, to stick yourself—as Loni wanted to do one night—where you cannot see a moose if it comes, is useless. Jim expressed dislike at my movements, and said he knew how to get moose, and that we ought to watch from an island; but I paid no heed to him. On landing, and whilst I was settling my blankets and deerskin where I was going to stop, I was horrified at seeing Jim a hundred yards of looking at an old camp. I beckoned him, and although him roundly for making tracks round a man calling. He was inclined to be impudent, so I told him to hold his tongue and lie down.

These men had, by their idleness, greediness, and worthlessness, become quite unbearable. It is quite bad enough to have to put up with greedy, idle, and sulky Indians, when they understand their business and can show sport; but when, in addition, the fellows are useless as hunters, it is almost beyond what man can stand—at least, so I found it on this occasion. Jim also asserted that calling was no good, that moose would not come to a call in those parts, and that I should never get one up; he was in the sulks, so coiled himself up and went to sleep. The sun was now down, or nearly so, and not a breath of air stirred the trees; the moon was well up, but, unfortunately, was altogether obscured by the smoke made by a large forest fire, some fifty miles away, which had been burning for several days. I should, therefore, not be able to call for long, as it is a mistake to call when it is quite dark; in such a case one must wait till near daylight, as moose will come up to seven o'clock, or even later. Taking up my horn, I gave a call which listened intently—to do which you must keep your mouth open. This may appear odd to people who have never been in an American forest at night. It is curious how, after calling, one's nerves get strung up, so that the slightest noise makes you start and turn your head like a dog. So far all was still, in about fifteen minutes I gave another call, again a period of breathless listening. All at once my attention was attracted by a sound a long, long way off, say three miles, which it seemed to me, might be a moose. In a couple of minutes all doubt was at an end. Yes, I had got an answer. Kicking Jim, I whispered, "a moose coming." He at once was greatly excited, and, listening said, "yes, moose coming, and no mistake." Again I gave a loud call, for the moose was still far away; and again he answered; louder and louder his answer sounded as he approached. After a time I could plainly hear the sticks cracking as he came along and now and then the dashing of his horns against the trees. What a supreme movement that is! On on he came, till he stopped behind some bushes near an old camp, about a hundred yards off. Now was the time when my calling would be put to the test, for the crucial test of a master caller, and, moreover, a very difficult thing to accomplish is to get a moose up when he stands listening a short way off. Any flaw in the tone or key is then fatal. I knew how Cope and other Indians proceed at such a juncture, but for a moment, doubtful of my own powers of imitation, I hesitated to try it. However, I determind to hazard a trial, come what might. So, kneeling down and placing the mouth of my caller within a few inches of the ground, I gave a low, rather short, and peculiar entreating sort of call such as I had heard Cope practise. The result was marvellous; the moose answered several times, and came up at a trot to within twenty-two yards (as afterwards measured), and there he stopped. A ball behind the shoulder was the finish. He was a big moose, with a good-sized pair of horns. Naturally I was much elated at my calling proving such a perfect success. On another night I called up a moose, but it was so dark that I could not see to shoot him, although he came within thirty yards. This did not matter, as he proved by his track to be only a young bull. Messrs. Loni and Jim now completely collapsed, and the former never attempted to call a moose horn again. On a subsequent morning early, I had the luck to kill a moose with a beautiful head of horns in the following manner, which is a very deadly plan. I had suggested this method to Loni one morning, when overnight we had heard a bull and cow together, but he said it was no good. However, I had no trust in him; so on this morning, when coming home about seven o'clock, we heard a moose in the woods not far off, I gave the cow call. No answer. Now, I thought, if this is a bull and he has a cow, he will come to fight if I imitate a bull, and at the same time drew my bark horn rapidly across a tree and some bushes, which produces a sound exactly like that made by the horns of a moose. At once I got an answer, and I heard a moose coming. Cautiously I advanced, calling and striking the bushes every half minute. Before long I saw my antagonist, who likewise had come on grunting and smashing up against the trees with his horns; very pretty music it was indeed. As he came clear of some alders and presented a broadside shot at some sixty yards, I gave him one behind the shoulder; two more shots ditto, and he was down. On coming up to where he lay, I found I had got a splendid moose—indeed, the skin of his head and neck was as black as coal; he had a beautiful bell, and, last but not least, a capital pair of antlers, 52 inches across, very massive, very symmetrical, and of a good dark colour. I was now satisfied, besides being quite sick of the moosoo-crossed Indians, and made tracks the next day for the nearest settlement.

A FRENCH author, named Tabarant, an imitator of M. Zola, who lately went to Switzerland in order to write a book among the glaciers of the Great Alps, has had some unpleasant experiences of that country. M. Tabarant and his wife installed themselves in a rustic hostelry in the Canton de Vaud. Being absorbed, no doubt, in his literary work, the author had completely overlooked his landlord, who had gone on supplying food and lodging to the pair for months without receiving any payment. At last the Boniface presented the bill, a modest one of 200fr. He did so with threatening gestures and a volley of oaths. The author promised to pay as soon as possible, but the same night he and his wife were aroused rudely from their slumbers by two ferocious gendarmes and carried off to prison. They were taken before a justice of the peace, who kept them six days in confinement, while he sent a report to the *juge d'instruction* at Lausanne. That magistrate opened his eyes when he read the document, for imprisonment for debt has, of course, long been abolished in Switzerland. Nevertheless, M. Tabarant and his wife were kept under close arrest for another week, pending the completion of the formalities for their liberation. The author has now instituted proceedings against his Boniface, the gendarmes, and the justice of the peace.

ISLAM, AND MOHAMMEDAN SCHOOLS.

DR. LEITNER, in a letter published in the *Daily Telegraph*, says:—Having had the exceptional opportunity of studying Arabic and the Koran at a Mohammedan Mosque school at Constantinople, both before and after the Russian War in 1854-56, and having since inspected hundreds of Mohammedan schools in India, not to speak of receiving the detailed reports of several thousands of these schools, I ask leave to protest against certain sweeping assertions lately made to the effect that they are dens of iniquity. It is, as regards these schools, an utterly unjustifiable libel. Deviations from morality are rendered almost impossible in them, owing to both scholastic and family organisation and the influence of the admirable religious treatises and books on conduct (Akhlaq—qualities) which have to be read by the student. At the first mentioned of these schools primary education was given to both boys and girls together (some of the latter wearing the half-veil of bethrothal). Precocious as Easterns are deemed to be, there was never the slightest approach to impropriety in the school in question. A few boys once threw stones at some Christian lads, and this misconduct was immediately punished by the Imam of the Mosque, and was not repeated. The youths in what may be called "the higher form" were examples of good behaviour, and, indeed, the placidity of the Oriental temper is generally a sufficient law in itself. Vice is not so alluring as in Europe, and although the ideal in our schools may be higher, the practical purity in Mohammedan schools is probably greater.

In none of the schools that I have inspected in India did I hear of any cases of impropriety of any kind, except in some boarding-houses attached to Government schools. In fact, the religious sentiment, the discipline of reverence and obedience, the interdependence or co-operation of teacher and parent seem to me to render departures from morality far more difficult in Mohammedan than in Government schools in India, in which religious teaching is ignored, and even the introduction of a reader on morals and conduct (of little use among Orientals without a religious basis) has only quite recently been ordered by the Government of India. In my humble opinion, our greatest mistake in that country has been our system of secular education, and our displacement of the indigenous schools which ought to have been developed so as to combine ancient culture with modern requirements.

As for the wider question of the respective merits of Christianity and Mohammedanism as civilising agencies, allow me to observe that no person unacquainted with Arabic can discuss, at any rate, the theory of the latter religion, which is far more interwoven with the practice of the every day life of its professors than, unfortunately, is Christianity. At the same time, there is no reason why, in our relations with Mahomedans, we should not emphasise the points of agreement of our respective faiths, rather than their differences.

Mahommedans recognise Christians and Jews as "Ehl Kitab," or possessors of a (sacred) book. In the solemn "covenant with the Creator" into which the boy enters on leaving school he confesses his faith in these books. The Koran enjoins the protection of mosques, synagogues, and churches, in which the name of the one God is preached, as the special object of the effort (Jihad) of a true believer. Jesus is called the Spirit and Word of God, and His miraculous conception and glorious return are accepted in a sense which is not irreconcileable with doctrines that have been held by Christian sects. Mohammedans have liberally supported Christian schools and even churches, though few Christians have subscribed to mosques. Under Turkish rule the Greek, Armenian, and Jewish denominations have preserved their autonomy for centuries. In India the "Kaz" is little more than tolerated, and numerous Mohammedan endowments have been curtailed, misapplied, or "resumed"—an euphemism for confiscation. These should be restored, and their educational side be developed in accordance with the practical, as well as the religious, requirements of the Mohammedan community.

The social economy of Mohammedans, for which there is scriptural precedent, provides for women, and gives them greater legal rights than are possessed by Englishwomen, even since the Married Women's Property Act of 1882. Indeed, nothing except perhaps the Hindu family life in the higher castes, can exceed the respect, tenderness, purity, and legitimate influence of woman in the Mohammedan household. The "bean sete" forms no subject of conversation among Mohammedan as among Christian youths, and its seclusion is the protection given to what is precious and weak. The pious Mohammedan widow is proverbial as a patroness of education. The kindness of Mohammedans to dependents, their humane treatment of animals, "who also return to the Lord," their great courtesy, and the simplicity which characterises [illegible] are to me most [illegible] of claims [illegible] Christian [illegible] would do well in [illegible] an alliance between the more [illegible] of their and Christianity. Even now many a good Mohammedan would rather send his boy to a missionary school, "because the Bible, at rate any," taught there, than to a Government school, where there is "nothing" (in the form of religious instruction). Indirectly, also, the unexpected effect of Christian teaching in missionary schools in very many places is to increase the conversion of Hindus to Mohammedanism, for reasons which are too long to explain. In my humble opinion we ought to set aside the term Secular Education in India to the separate religious teaching of the various denominations frequenting them in their own faiths, the remaining five hours of secular instruction

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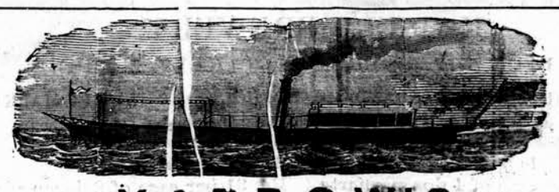

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No. 10.	STUDIO BOX: Size 15 inches by 11, 4 inches deep: containing forty Colours; also Sable Brushes, Hog-hair Brushes, and Badger Softener, Chalk, Charcoal, and Portcrayon, Steel and Ivory Palette Knives, Double Capped Dipper, Mastic Varnish, Pale Drying Oil, Linseed Oil, and Turps, Palette, and two 14 by 10 Millboards	68	0
No. 11.	STUDIO BOX: Size 17⅞ inches by 12½, 5½ inches deep: containing 60 Colours, with a general selection of Sable and Hoghair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Charcoal, Portcrayon, Steel and Ivory Palette Knives, Oil Scraper, Double Capped and Rimmed Dippers, Jointed Mahl Stick, Mastic and Picture Copal Varnishes, Turpentine, Pale Drying, Linseed and Poppy Oils, Mahogany Palette and three prepared Boards, 17 inches by 12. Also the following Powder Colours in Bottles: Lemon Yellow, Lake, Orient Carmine, Rose Madder and French Ultramarine	170	0
No. 12.	STUDIO BOX: Size 20 inches by 14, 8½ inches deep: containing eighty-four Colours, *with a complete assortment of Materials*; comprising Flat, Round, Rigger, Bright's, and Fan Sable Brushes; Flat and Round Hog-hair Brushes, Flat and Round Extra Fine ditto, Landseer's, Bright's, and Fan ditto, Flat Varnish Brush, Badger Softeners, Chalk, Charcoal, Portcrayons, Steel and Ivory Palette Knives, Scraper, Artist's Pocket Knife, Brush Washer, Smudge Pan, Capped and Rimmed Dippers, Ground Glass Slab and Mullers, China Slabs for submerging Colours, large and small Artist's Gallipots, ½ pint each Mastic and Picture Copal Varnishes, Turpentine, Pale Drying, Linseed, and Poppy Oils, Six Japanned Bottles for ditto with screw tops, three Prepared Boards, 19 inches by 13, Mahogany Palette and Jointed Mahl Stick. And the following Powder Colours in Bottles: Aureolin, Lemon Yellow, Fine Crimson Lake, Orient Carmine, Madder Carmine, Cobalt, Fine French Ultramarine and Genuine Ultramarine	350	0

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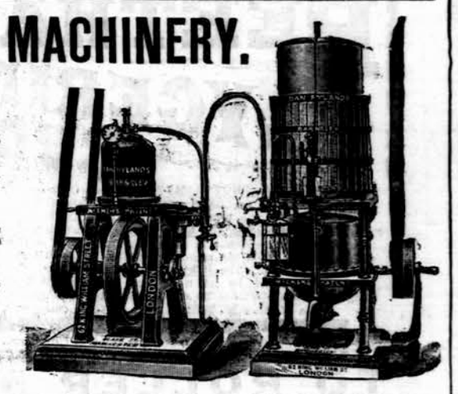

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